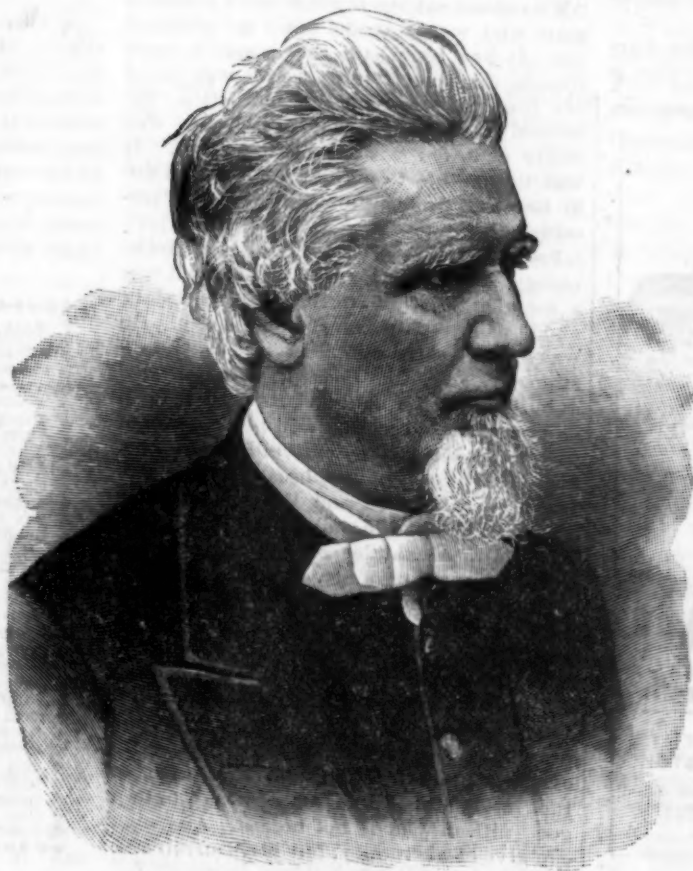


# Zion's Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1900



Bishop Randolph S. Foster

Eighty years of age, February 22

## AS OTHERS SAW HIM

THE following are samples of scores of letters which are coming to our table. Principal C. C. Bragdon writes from Evanston: "A royal soul went when Oliver H. Durrell was translated."

Mr. C. C. Corbin writes: "You knew the man so well and knew such a sweet side of his life. In fact, there was no side other than the sweet one. How precious must be the memories of his household! We ordinarily forget the ills and weaknesses of our friends when they die, but here is a man of whom there is no ill to forget."

President Melden, of Clark University, Atlanta, says: "Your appreciative editorial upon Mr. Durrell contained no truer word than that which declared he 'possessed peculiar adaptability . . . for brightening human lives.' Though possessing no claim to special friendship, I always found him most kind and sympathetic. Last summer, when somewhat discouraged by peculiar difficulties concerning my work, I called on him, and found him, as ever, busy with his multitudinous cares; but he received me most cordially and in a brief interview cheered and strengthened me so that I left him with 'a new hope and fresh purpose.' He was one of God's noblemen."

And H. Porter Smith, writing of Mr. Durrell in the *Congregationalist*, says: "Can a

consistent Christian be a successful business man? Let the life of men like Mr. Durrell nail to the wall any answer short of a square affirmative. The office, the store, the place of trust, the man he buys of, the man he sells to, the church, the city, the State, the Young Men's Christian Association, men in the church and out of it bear testimony. . . . Mr. Durrell's life in Cambridge went out on the last day of January, 1900, but its light leaves a radiance behind which will be a perpetual inspiration to all who knew him. Like Brooks and Moody, this large but modest merchant rose far above all denominational inclosures. All may claim him. Dr. McKenzie from his pulpit voiced the sentiment of the entire city, that 'not more than three men in it could be as greatly missed.'"

A service in memory of the late Oliver H. Durrell was held in Harvard St. Church, Cambridge, on Sunday evening, the 18th. Rev. E. M. Taylor, D. D., the pastor, presided. He paid a feeling tribute to the deceased. He said that the church had lost from its fellowship a prince among men, and referred to Mr. Durrell's notable Christian life and honest business career.

The Hon. E. H. Dunn spoke in particular of Mr. Durrell's business life. He said: "We cannot say too much of such a man, a man who was a model in all the affairs of life. It has been said that a man to have friends must be friendly. This was one of Mr. Durrell's strongest characteristics. He formed everlasting friendships. He was richly endowed with noble qualities. It was impossible to speak with him and not to feel that he was just, sincere and unselfish."

Professor Niles of the Institute of Technology said: "As long as Mr. Durrell was a member of this church there certainly abode with us faith, hope and charity. He was a progressive man. He was not only a supporter of the church, but he was a builder in the church. He had a deep feeling in the education and preparation of young people for the active duties of life. His charity was of the broader kind. He was a broad-minded and liberal man. He was a very valuable counselor."

Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie dwelt on the "citizenship" of Mr. Durrell. He said: "This man found what God wanted him to do. The biography of any honest man is what God wants him to do. Inspiration is only God's guidance in what he wants us to do. So this man became a business man. His trading was as pure and holy as his praying. Angels might have listened to every bargain. He fulfilled the duties of life. It is impossible for any man to be a good citizen who is not honest. Any man can give of his money, but Mr. Durrell also

gave himself. He was a good citizen because he did his daily duties. I do not find that he ever sought a place."

Rev. J. W. Merrill, D. D.

AGAIN the flag at half-mast on the Academy. Again the bell tolling from its tower of stone. Again the wondering of the students. A few words at the chapel told the story of the young man who came to this school (Wilbraham Academy) with the removal from Newmarket, N. H., and who after his college course spent three years at Andover Theological School; who was a loyal, devoted Methodist educator in theology, and, at ninety-two years of age, beheld the students he had trained filling pulpits all over the country. Then he fell on sleep. The sun at the hillside cemetery was bright. The sigh in the tops of the pines whispered softly. The beautiful service over the dead by the pastor, the beatitude of the dead who die in the Lord by Principal Newhall, the benediction by Rev. Mr. Howard, thirty-one years pastor of the village Congregational Church, and his dust was left to repose with the dust of others who had also been useful educators.

W. H. T.

Wilbraham, Mass.

— When God's children pass under the shadow of the cross of Calvary, they know that through that shadow lies their passage to the great white throne. For them Gethsemane is as paradise. God fills it with sacred presences; its solemn silence is broken by the music of tender promises, its awful darkness softened and brightened by the sunlight of heavenly faces and the music of angel wings. — Dean Farrar.



The Queen of toilet requisites is

# RUBIFOAM

For the Teeth

PRICE, 25 CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS.

Sample vial of Rubifoam mailed free on receipt of postage, 2 cents. Address E. W. Hoyt & Co., Lowell, Mass.

### Most Miserable Women in the World.

Weak and nervous women, whose strength is exhausted and nerves wrecked with work, worry and female weakness, make their own lives miserable and all with whom they associate. Such women deserve more sympathy than they get. It is medical treatment they need at once, and treatment of the right sort. Dr. Greene, the discoverer of the great Dr. Greene's Nervura, will put all such women on the road to health and happiness. He has discovered many other wonderful remedies for different diseases, and his experience with this overwrought nervous condition is wider than any other physician's, and he can be consulted confidentially, absolutely without charge, either by personal call or by letter through the mail, at his office, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. Thousands of women have told or written the story of their troubles to Dr. Greene and he has always helped them. He knows just what to advise, and his advice is free. If you are a nervous woman you can appreciate Dr. Greene's promise of help. Investigate this promise for your own sake and your family's.

## THE EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

LOCATION in the most beautiful and healthful section of New England, overlooking Narragansett Bay.

TEN COURSES OF STUDY, including Elocution, Art, Music and Commercial, fitting for the best Colleges and Scientific Schools.

EXCELLENT HOME INFLUENCES, with constant care for health and morals of students.

CO-EDUCATIONAL, terms very moderate, \$200 per year in advance paying for Tuition, Board, Light, Heat and Laundry.

SPRING TERM will open Tuesday, March 27. Applications now being received for the new term and also for next year.

Send for Catalogue or detailed information to

Rev. AMBRIE FIELD, Principal.



# Zion's Herald

Volume LXXVIII

Boston, Wednesday, February 21, 1900

Number 8

## Zion's Herald

CHARLES PARKHURST, Editor

GEORGE E. WHITAKER, Publisher

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Price, \$2.50 a year, including postage

36 Bromfield St., Boston

All stationed preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized agents for their locality.

### Government Expenses

The House Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill carrying \$111,700,364; the Pension bill, as it passed the House, appropriated about \$145,000,000; and the Navy asks for \$75,000,000. This makes a grand total of almost \$332,000,000, and does not represent all the expense for war purposes. With these figures in mind, it is easy to understand why the Republican leaders decided not to recommend the immediate appropriation of \$140,000,000 for the Nicaragua Canal, but to vote only \$10,000,000 during the present session. There is need of economy when the expenses of the Government increase so rapidly, and, as the presidential campaign is likely to invite hostile criticism of large appropriations, the various committees of the House and Senate will scrutinize all bills carrying large appropriations. The era of the "billion-dollar Congress" is already passed. Our foreign commerce, money in circulation, and farm products have reached the two-billion-dollar mark.

### Trouble in Martinique

The French island of Martinique, in the West Indies, has been having an outbreak of rioting which threatens life, property, government, and all semblance of law and order. The immediate cause of this pronounced uprising has not yet been divulged, but it is quite safe to assume that the unfortunate experience of Hayti is being repeated in Martinique. Time was when the planters realized enormous returns from their investments on this fertile island, wages were high, and there was plenty of work. Prosperity lingered in Martinique after it had abandoned most all the other West India islands, and as France is even now paying a bounty on every pound of sugar raised there, it ought to get on if it were rightly managed. Unfortunately the decreasing profits of the sugar industry have driven off the French people until only about 1,300 are left in a population of 187,892. Apparently Negro suffrage and Negro office-holders have not produced the results that were promised, and the island has been drifting into a deplorable state. Its revenues last year were \$500,000 less than its expenses, and the French Government had to meet the deficit. The governor and the other officials

who are responsible to the French Minister for the colonies were not able to cope with the first signs of an outbreak, and the result is likely to be an insurrection, unless the French garrison is immediately reinforced.

### Second Anti-Trust Conference

Nothing was settled by the first anti-trust conference in Chicago, last fall, and now another has been held there with about the same results. There was much loud talking, and some of it came dangerously near being open to the charge of brawling. Reform appears to breed specialists, and men with hobbies found their way to Chicago only to be disappointed. The only tangible result of the meeting is the American Anti-Trust League, with headquarters at Washington, and vice-presidents from each State to organize the foes of the trusts. By a unanimous vote the conference passed a resolution to boycott the trusts. The principal feature of the session was the paper by Prof. E. W. Bemis, who named six propositions to which he thought disinterested men might agree. These include a modification of the patent laws so that any one may use a patent on paying a royalty to be determined by the courts; a reduction of the tariff whenever a monopoly of any article is established; an increase in the tax upon rental values of mineral lands; the abolition of discrimination in freight rates; the fullest publicity of all corporation accounts; and some arrangement by which an increased issue of greenbacks may be obtained on depositing United States bonds. The quiet, easy manner of this speaker was in striking contrast with the unseemly wrangling which prevailed at most of the meetings, and is said to have made a deep impression.

### Business on the Great Lakes

The immense amount of business transacted on the Great Lakes does not attract the attention which it deserves. The Sault Ste. Marie canal connects Lake Superior with the four other lakes of the chain. The year 1899 saw an increase in the number of vessels passing through it, and in the number of passengers and tonnage of freight carried. The quantity of wheat and flour transported was slightly less than that of the year preceding, but all the other articles of commerce showed a marked increase. The development of business along these great water routes is shown by comparing the reports of 1869 with those of 1899. During the former year vessels with a registered tonnage of only 524,885 tons passed through the canal; in 1899 the tonnage was 21,958,347. In 1869 only 32,007 barrels of flour were transported; in 1899 there were 7,114,147 barrels. The quantity of wheat increased from 49,700 bushels in 1870, to 58,397,355 bushels

in 1899. The number of tons of iron ore passing over this route in 1869 was 239,368, but in 1899 there were 15,328,240 tons; while the number of feet of lumber increased from 1,260,000 feet in 1869, to 1,038,057,000 in 1899. These figures are eloquent in their testimony to the marvelous growth of our interior commerce, and in their tribute to the importance of maintaining and improving our natural water-routes.

### Some Staggering Statements

The battle royal which is to be fought between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick, his late manager, bids fair to assume gigantic proportions. The colossal figures presented in Mr. Frick's bill in equity are staggering. It is less than eight years since two firms united, each having a capital of \$5,000,000. This became \$25,000,000 as soon as the union was perfected, although it is claimed that only \$20,000,000 was actually paid in. Enormous profits were realized from the start. The net profits for 1899 were \$21,000,000, and in November of that year Mr. Carnegie, after looking over the contracts already made and those in prospect, estimated the profits for 1900 at \$40,000,000; Mr. Frick estimated them at \$42,000,000. Mr. Carnegie valued the property of the company at \$250,000,000, and openly stated that in ordinarily prosperous times it would sell for \$500,000,000. It will be seen, from the legal documents now on file, that the company is able to pay an annual dividend of 200 per cent. on its original capital, after eight years of business, or to sell out for anywhere from ten to twenty times the nominal capital of 1892. To produce this result it has been necessary to increase the price of the total steel and iron output of the country by at least ten per cent., and the general business of the country has been taxed to that amount. If it be kept in mind that these enormous profits are made possible because of a protective tariff which averages forty-five per cent. ad valorem on the entire class of iron and steel products, it will be easy to see the force of the argument that as soon as protected articles are controlled by a trust the duty should be removed.

### Quay's Forlorn Hope

The term of Matthew S. Quay, as senator from Pennsylvania, expired by limitation, March 4, 1899. The Legislature was in session at that time, so the vacancy did not "happen" during the recess of the Legislature, and the Governor had no authority under the Federal Constitution to make an appointment. Nearly two-thirds of the members were opposed to his election, but were unable to unite on any one candidate, and the Legislature adjourned without filling the vacancy. The constitution of Pennsylvania provides that

"in case of a vacancy between sessions" the Governor shall convene the two houses to fill it. Instead of complying with this plain direction, the Governor appointed Quay to fill the vacancy. Thus his appointment was a gross violation of both the Federal and the State constitutions, and Quay had no legal standing whatever. More than that, the senatorial precedents, which Quay himself helped to establish, were against his being seated. There are distinguished members of the Senate who conscientiously believe that the right of each State to two members of that body is paramount to everything in the Constitution relating to their election, but they are a very small minority. There are some who, doubtless, would be willing to make some "arrangement" with Quay, and vote to admit him for what he could do for them. There are a very few who like him and would vote for him for personal reasons. Quay hoped to get in by the help of these minorities, but the public sentiment which made itself felt so forcefully in the case of Roberts has evidently frightened even the staid old Senate itself. The committee to whom his case was referred reported against him by a narrow majority, and even Quay himself dare not force the issue. The present indications are that the case will be allowed to die out, with no further action on the part of the Senate. It is a victory for the public, but scarcely for the Senate. It has lost a great opportunity to score a victory for political morals at a time when such a victory would have been worth more to it than the decision in the Roberts case was worth to the House.

#### Embarking on a Dangerous Policy

Waldeck-Rousseau has given another proof of his determination to make the French Government supreme in France. He introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies, last week, giving the Government additional powers over the refractory clergy, and on pressing a vote, which was practically a vote of confidence, won by nearly a hundred majority. The bill is aimed at the dignitaries of the church, and provides that whoever insults members of the Cabinet shall be imprisoned for not less than three months nor more than two years. Its introduction was probably inspired by the attitude of some of the leading dignitaries towards the Assumptionists which the Correctional Tribunal in Paris recently ordered dissolved. Although the vote was so strongly in favor of the Ministry, it does not altogether reflect public sentiment in the matter, and many friends of the Republic believe it is establishing a dangerous policy that will react against the Government.

#### Puerto Rico's Coffee

From the time of the American occupation of Puerto Rico till Nov. 30, 1899, the island exported 53,243,025 pounds of coffee, but only 2,608,842 pounds came to the United States. France bought 21,501,479 pounds, and was the largest single foreign buyer. With the present condition of trade Puerto Rico buys comparatively little of France, and ships coming for her coffee must either come in ballast, or take freights to neighboring ports. This condition also operates unfavorably on the rate

of exchange and diminishes the final returns to the planters. Were there adequate reciprocity treaties, these disadvantages would be obviated, but much opposition has been shown to the several reciprocity treaties now before the Senate, and the only other remedy is to buy the coffee ourselves, and make it easy for Puerto Rico both to buy and sell in our markets. Congress needs to be often reminded what a valuable acquisition Puerto Rico is, and to be prodded to institute helpful legislation in its behalf.

#### Two Southern Views

A typical Southerner and a Negro speaking in Boston on the best methods of solving the Negro problem is of itself a hopeful sign. That they should agree that manual training is most successful in educating the black race is an immense gain. The Georgia commissioner of education said that his State was expending two million dollars a year for the education of the Negro, and intimated that the results were not as encouraging as they ought to be. He complained that the young Negro is not as competent or as reliable as in the anti-bellum days, that he is more improvident and more criminal than the older Negroes who were once slaves. He said that Booker T. Washington is the wisest man of his race, and that if the South had a thousand such men as he the problem would soon be solved. Mr. Washington, in replying, said that he was not discouraged by the young Negro criminal, for he had noticed that white criminals were young too, and he felt sure Alabama's five higher schools for Negroes have not a single representative in the State prison. He cited the encouraging fact that the difference between the educated and the uneducated blacks is recognized by the whites, and that the schools like Tuskegee cannot fill the demand for skilled labor. Much is still to be done, but much has already been done; patience and perseverance in methods already proved successful will yet rehabilitate the Negro race.

#### War Revenues

Now that the revenues accruing to the Government exceed the expenditures, the removal of various taxes is suggested. Men interested in education are working for the repeal of the Federal inheritance tax on legacies devised for educational purposes. The present law imposes a tax varying from 2½ to 15 per cent., according to the estate left by the testator. It is claimed that this tax renders people averse to bequeathing money for educational or philanthropic purposes, because of their unwillingness to have so large a part of their benefactions diverted to the Federal treasury. As an instance of the amount gained by the treasury the case of a certain bequest of \$30,000 to Tuskegee is cited. Of this amount \$6,000 went into the treasuries of Massachusetts and the United States. Prominent educators and political economists claim it is poor policy for the Government to impose a tax on funds designed for the better preparation of its young citizens for their future duties. The colleges need money to carry on the work which they are doing, and no investment yields better returns to the country than these institutions. They ought not to be hampered in their work by a tax on lega-

cies, except at a time when the Government is in special need.

#### Being One's Own Executor

The disadvantages of leaving a large fortune to be distributed for educational purposes after one's death were strikingly emphasized in the case of Mr. Fayerweather; the advantages of being one's own executor are seen in the recent action of Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago. For ten years he has held an honored place among the wisest benefactors of the country, and during that time has given away \$2,500,000, principally to educational and charitable institutions. He has given with a wise discretion, always aiming to use his own gifts in such a way as to provoke the generosity of the neighboring public, thus making his own bounty do the work of heaven among those who have means. As he has no children dependent upon him, Dr. Pearsons has now decided to dispose of the remainder of his property so that while he is still alive he may see the immediate results of his benevolences. This remainder amounts to \$1,500,000, and in allotting it to the institutions which he has selected he will specify that an annuity of two per cent. shall be paid to him or to his wife during the term of their natural lives. This means, of course, that they will have \$30,000 a year, and that is quite enough; but his wise and intelligent selection of the institutions which are to share his bounty, and his generous contribution of four million dollars to the public, have marked him as one of the best examples of the true philanthropist.

#### Victory for the Reactionary Party

By proclaiming a young boy as the heir presumptive to the Chinese throne, the Empress Dowager has taken the most effective method of prolonging her career as the virtual ruler of China. Since 1861 this remarkable woman has managed to shape affairs very much to her own liking, and the proof that she is a factor with whom reckoning must be made is seen in her recent edict rescinding the measures previously taken with a view to educational reform, and providing that candidates for office will hereafter be examined only in the Confucian classics. The large reward offered for the capture of the Chinese reformer, Kang Yu Wei, is probably at her instigation, although the edict purports to emanate from the nominal Emperor, Kwang Su. It is easy to say that this reactionary policy will be to the distinct advantage of Russia, Germany and France, for these countries are charged with combining for the dismemberment of China, and their plots would miscarry were China to experience a political, economical and military regeneration. This would mean that Great Britain, Japan and the United States will find it hard to maintain the "open door," and that the time when modern principles and modern methods shall prevail in this great empire must be postponed. The career of this remarkable woman shows that she is quite up to the idea of playing the three nations of one interest against the three whose interests lie in another direction, and in spite of all the publicity given to recent edicts, it will be necessary to wait for further revelations



before it will be possible to forecast the issue.

#### German Colonies

The German Reichstag had a lively time, last week, in discussing the unprofitable state of the colonies, and the results are likely to be felt, not only in future appropriations for their support, but in the consideration of the Kaiser's demand for a large increase in the navy. The opposition made a strong showing in the case of German East Africa. Here is a country, three times as large as Germany itself, to which the government is now paying more than five times the amount of all the trade there, and even then it is British India, and not Germany, that secures what little trade there is. Famine, leprosy, small-pox and typhoid fever reduced the population, last year, from 123,308 to 61,328, and the condition of affairs is reported appalling. A general survey of the other colonies appears to show that they are exceedingly unprofitable from a financial point of view, and that while larger appropriations are demanded, the increase in trade, either export or import, is not to be expected. While projected colonial railroads alone are asking nearly fifty million dollars from the German treasury, it is pointed out that Germany has a trade with the British colonies amounting to nearly three times that amount which does not entail any public expense.

#### Government of Hawaii

There is a bill pending in Congress to admit Hawaii as a Territory of the United States, and not as a colonial dependency such as Puerto Rico. Already Hawaii has a much larger population than most of our former Territories. In 1897 there were in Hawaii 109,000 persons, and the number has increased since that time. In 1867, when Alaska was purchased from Russia, it had a population of but 25,000. In 1890 its population was only 33,000. There is no provision fixing the population necessary for admission as a Territory of the United States. In 1849, when Minnesota was admitted as a Territory, she had a population of only 6,000. When Dakota was admitted her population was 4,800. The Territory of Kansas, admitted in 1854, had a population of 107,000. As a rule an unorganized portion of a country when organized and given a stable government, increases rapidly in population and resources. The trade of the islands, as well as the population, has increased since Hawaii was formally annexed to the United States, and the proposition to give it territorial rights has met with little objection.

#### Arming the Natives

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has announced in the House of Commons that the Government will aid the Zulus in defending themselves against the Boers. It was tacitly understood at the beginning of the war that neither side would employ the aid of natives. The British claim that this agreement was broken when the Boers invaded Zululand, and that they are justified in putting arms into the hands of the black race. As Zululand is British territory, the Boers

had a right to invade it, according to the laws of civilized warfare, and it is for the British to protect the natives from the Boers. In Natal the native population is so restless that the local authorities have notified the British Government that they can no longer be held responsible for keeping the peace. The English people regard the threat to arm the native population as ill timed, and the press declares that there are many and grave reasons why the Ministry should not provoke hostilities between the dominant and the subject population and thus add to the calamities which already exist in South Africa. The horrors of civilized warfare are bad enough without the frightful atrocities which characterize the warfare of the savages. To embroil the various native tribes in war at this time would be a deplorable calamity, and it is hardly conceivable that Great Britain would be allowed to inaugurate such a policy without a most emphatic protest from Europe.

#### Retreating or Escaping?

At last the tide has turned, and the British have achieved a brilliant success. The plans of Lord Roberts and Kitchener were so carefully laid that Gen. French rode into Kimberley, on schedule time, last Thursday afternoon, after four days of fighting, but with a loss of only fifty men. Kimberley's long siege is over, and Cape Colony is probably safe from Boer invasion from the Orange Free State. It was at first suggested that Gen. Cronje had allowed French to get into Kimberley with his cavalry in order to bottle him up and get the cavalry out of the way, but subsequent reports appear to establish the fact that, brave fighter as he is, Cronje was not equal to the task of holding the British in check after the remarkable mobility displayed by French's troops, and the efficiency of the transport service organized by Kitchener. The despatches do not explain all the details, but it seems safe to assume that all of Cronje's troops are making the best of their way to Bloemfontein. The rear guard is fighting desperately, and the country is favorable for the Boer tactics, but they are seriously handicapped by the fact that their transport animals are unequal to the task of covering so much ground, with all their impedimenta, in so short a time. Just at present, and for the first time in the campaign, the mobility of the British exceeds that of the Boers. They have abandoned a hundred wagons already, and many of their guns must fall into the hands of the British if the pursuit is kept up. It is said that the best position for a final stand is to the north of Bloemfontein, on a high ridge between Ventersburg and Senekal, and Roberts' main fight may take place there, or he may surprise the Boers with some new plan. Bloemfontein itself is not likely to offer serious resistance, for Pretoria is the last resort of both republics. It is claimed that but for an unexpected delay at Dekil's Drift the British would have surrounded the Boers, and for this reason Cronje's retreat is called an escape. Many particulars are wanting, and neither Roberts nor Kitchener consider it necessary to take the public, and especially the newspapers, into confidential relations. England re-

joices with trembling, till the whole story shall be told.

At the east, Gen. Buller began a movement on Wednesday of last week, which has kept Joubert busy, and the position of the latter is such, if the despatches are to be trusted, that he may have to raise the siege of Ladysmith and retreat into the Transvaal. The operations in the Free State have menaced his position in Natal. Should Bloemfontein fall, Joubert's only means of retreat would be through Laing's Neck Pass, and it would be possible for the British to threaten even that avenue. The movements of the coming week promise to be of extreme importance.

#### Events Worth Noting

The officials of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. have announced that the fire which has been raging in Colliery No. 6 for thirty-two years has finally been extinguished. When the water is pumped out work will be resumed in the colliery.

The net gold reserve in the United States Treasury is now \$222,969,642; this marks the highest point ever reached in the financial history of the country.

The diamond cutters of Antwerp and Amsterdam are suffering from lack of work resulting from the suspension of diamond-mining in Kimberley. In Amsterdam there are 2,000 sufferers, and in Antwerp 3,000.

A Chinese doctor, Mon Fun Yung, of Kansas City, has just been awarded a verdict of \$8,937 damages against the Burlington R. R. Co. The doctor was not allowed to ride in a parlor car owned by the company.

Twenty-five out of twenty-nine concerns are represented in the new combination of the steel sheet mills of the country. The capital stock is \$52,000,000, half of which is preferred, carrying a 7 per cent. dividend. The mill owners will take all the stock. The company will control 160 mills.

The imports of merchandise for the month of January were valued at \$75,826,475, exceeding by \$17,587,204 those of the same month last year. The exports of domestic manufactures for January were valued at \$115,318,498, an increase over the same month last year of \$1,462,608. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1900, was \$313,728,183.

The Secretary of War has ordered the establishment of a semi-monthly transport service between San Francisco and Manila. A similar service between New York and Manila is also projected.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported a bill providing that the United States courts shall have cognizance of offenses against the treaty rights of aliens.

Gen. Otis has issued a circular removing restrictions on land trade and providing for the passing through military lines of persons bearing certificates from commanders of outlying districts.

The Cramp Ship Building Co. has just received contracts for the construction of twelve new steamers, ten of which are to be mail steamers, which can be converted into auxiliary cruisers in case of war.

The Senate has passed the gold standard bill by a vote of 46 to 29; two years ago it rejected a similar bill by a vote of 47 to 32. This would indicate that free silver has no longer the influence it once had, and, while the House bill differs from the Senate bill, there is substantial agreement that gold is the standard of the country.



### THE QUIETNESS OF POWER

ONE of the impressive things about the greatest engines is the silence with which they do their work. The music of the spheres, which is the harmony of resistless energy, is too soft to be heard. And the same thing may be observed in regard to the work of religious leaders or societies. Those which are most powerful are very quiet. The great spiritual ministry of the Christian Church at large is carried forward with very little advertisement or noise, but a preacher of strange doctrines comes to Boston with his grotesque, challenging methods, and the newspapers devote double columns of their first page to his passing outbursts. Compare the methods used to raise money for a certain sort of missionary enterprise, when the newspapers herald the scenes of abnormal emotion, with the steady, quiet work of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church! The grotesque is not the permanent or effective force; noise is not the same as work; frenzy is not power. And so the pastor, the church, and the religious society which is steadily, quietly, doing its work, is giving the first assurance that it is in the possession of power. We shall come back more and more to the method of Jesus. He said repeatedly: See that ye tell no man. His work was quiet because it was transforming the world.

### ASK WHAT YE WILL

WHEN Moses, by long intercourse with Jehovah, had become familiar with Him; when, especially, he had abode with Him forty days in Mt. Sinai, where the Lord spake to him face to face as a man speaketh unto his friend; and when pleading for his rebellious people he had prevailed and obtained the assurance that God's presence should go with them and should bring them into the promised land, Moses grew bold, and prayed, "I beseech thee, show me Thy glory!" That was a most audacious request. In God's presence angels fall prostrate, and archangel and seraph veil their faces, while they cry, "Holy! Holy! Holy!" But man, with the audacity of ignorance, or with an instinct of his spiritual kinship, stands unabashed in the presence of Jehovah and prays, "Show me, I beseech Thee, Thy glory!" And God neither resents nor rebukes such audacity, nor does He refuse the daring request, for He said: "I will make all my goodness pass before thee." And God's goodness is His glory.

When Moses came down from the mountain interview God had so revealed His goodness that, all unconsciously to him, his face was transfused with the glory, so that the people could not look upon it. Thus does God answer His faithful ones, and make them to shine with His glory.

### GOD WILL DO HIS PART

YEARS ago we heard from the lips of a patriarchal layman in the church a testimony of Christian experience that has been of profit many times. Far back in his young manhood, he said, he was awakened by the Spirit of God and the preaching of the truth. Under deep conviction, he asked the prayers of Chris-

tians, but after days of seeking he had found no clear or satisfactory assurance of Divine acceptance. At length in his darkness there came to his mind some of the old teachings of Calvinism — the suggestion that perhaps he was not one of the elect and hence there could be no salvation for him. For a time he was almost in despair, but at length decided that, whether salvation was for him or not, he would strive to do the will of God as long as he lived, and if finally lost he would be lost crying to God for mercy. He did not seek long in that spirit before he found peace and joy.

At the present time sufficient emphasis is not placed on personal Christian experience, the witness of the Spirit, the consciousness of present acceptance with God. Rather, it is to be feared that both teaching and experience are all too vague as to personal repentance and confession, and as to the working and witness of the Spirit. The old saint's course is a safe one for all men — to renounce sin, confess Christ, seek Divine guidance, and serve God whether saved or lost. Such a course will not fail to lead out of darkness into light and peace.

### GEORGE WASHINGTON

IT is of immeasurable benefit to the manhood and womanhood of a nation to have a human figure in every way large, heroic, inspiring and irreproachable associated inseparably with the beginnings of its history. A nation so founded seems to fall in a special way under the Divine sanction and blessing —



WASHINGTON.

to be launched upon its career, as it were, under the guardianship of a divine emissary. Such an heroic figure is a more vital modern embodiment of the ancient notion of the tutelary divinity. All that is grand and noble in the ancients' conception of a god is united in the ideal founder of a nation, with all that is real and kindred and approachable and possible of assimilation in a man. Thus the godlike man who stands foremost among a nation's heroes can be vastly more to the life of that nation than any remote, invisible, wholly idealized divinity. He is a perpetual inspiration and example to the youth of the nation; and to every citizen he sustains an intimate paternal relation that binds all together in fealty and mutual obligation.

Nowhere else in history is this ideal, heroic, human figure, this glorified type of the national life, so strikingly evinced as in the person of our own George Washington. There at the very threshold of our national life stands this magnificent, this worshipful man, noble in all proportions, spiritual, mental and physical. Surely, the hand of God must have been leading us in a very special manner when He appointed for the American nation in its infancy this blameless and noble leader and exemplar, this ideal "Father of his Country."

Would it be an extravagant assumption to say that the unexampled moral integrity of the American people, during more than a century of trying national existence, has been due in greater measure to this grand, stimulating, permeating personality of George Washington than to any other



WASHINGTON'S HOME, MOUNT VERNON, VA.

cause or all other causes combined? We think not. Indeed, our whole wonderful and unique history seems vitally bound up in and derived from this heroic personality — our loftiness of spirit, our freedom of institutions, our fidelity to the noblest principles, our hitherto political purity, the reverent, God-fearing life of our people, the energy and uprightness and fearlessness of the dominating American type. All these national characteristics may be confidently claimed as, in greatest measure, a personal heritage from the "Father of his Country." How could we be otherwise or do otherwise, without abusing and disgracing that revered memory?

By all means, then, as the years go on, let us remember with ever-increasing fidelity the birthday of George Washington. No other national anniversary really signifies more for the life of the nation, for its vital welfare. The considerations which lie at the root of our veneration for Washington are the same which lie at the root of our vitality and continuance as a nation. What we glorify in our great founder we more and more exemplify and emphasize in ourselves. The more we make of Washington's Birthday, the more we impress upon our young men and women the excellence, the undying worth, of his noble traits of character.

For our own part, we wish that Washington's Birthday might become more conspicuous and honored among our national anniversaries. It is, we fear, falling into a popular disregard which speaks ill for the loyalty and sincerity and seriousness of the American nation. Considering the heroic memory which the life of this nation enshrines, and considering the incalculably significant facts and motives for which this yearly memorial of him stands, do we sufficiently honor the 22d of February, the birthday of George Washington?

At the recent session of the South India Conference at Madras, Bishop Thoburn dedicated six new buildings of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, erected in a semi-circle on one side of large and beautiful grounds — an orphanage, deaconess home, nursery, a building for the reception of "the beggar, the leper, the outcast, and the representatives of India's great multitude of helpless people," another building set



apart for the reception of inquirers of the more respectable class, and an edifice containing the office of the lady superintendent, a suite of rooms for workers, and also rooms devoted to business purposes.

## THE BROWN CHAIR

THE Brown Chair has received a letter from a Massachusetts school teacher, which is so full of good sense and timely suggestion that he cannot forbear giving a portion of it to the readers of ZION'S HERALD. The writer is evidently one who speaks from intimate experience, and who is refreshingly in earnest concerning the reform for which she pleads. Moreover, she stands for an organized movement. She speaks for a group of teachers in her section of the State who are not only heartily agreed as to the reform that is needed, but are already doing what they can in practical ways to bring it about. The letter—or that portion of it which I shall quote—is as follows:—

DEAR SIR: We (a few teachers) are interested in trying to secure the publication of reading matter for very young children that shall be simple, healthful, of pure literary style, and at the same time nourishing. Our aim is to give the children nothing that is not most carefully true. We wish, too, to replace the 'colored confectionery' of children's literature with a mental food, sweet, simple, wholesome, not highly spiced. We find that children do like such, and thrive on it, when their appetites have not been spoiled; but we do not find this wholesome food in the children's papers, even those that rank high and have large circulation. We wish, for example, that children should be able to see that the partridge-berry, the twin-berry, is beautiful and interesting in itself, without having to think of the stones as the eyes, and the plump, flattened berry as the head of a Brownie! We are tired of such stuff for the children. We want the children to take a genuine interest in the real things—in nature as she is, not in a lot of silly, sentimental, unpoetical gush and nonsense about her.

Of course, we don't think that the little stories we prepare are works of genius, but we mean that they shall have such simplicity, truth, good sense and self-restraint that they shall not make impossible to the children the enjoyment and appreciation of Thoreau when they are older.

I felt sure you would sympathize with us in this aim, and that is why I have presumed to write to you about it.

ONE OF THE GROUP.

This is exceedingly well put; and the Brown Chair is convinced that it exposes a real weakness in much of the juvenile literature of the present day. As a matter of fact, most of our juvenile literature is produced under a misapprehension, namely, that children must be "written down to," in order that they may understand and appreciate the writer's thought. Nothing could be farther from the actual truth. Children do not, as a rule, need to have facts or truths presented to them in fantastically concrete forms in order that their minds may grasp them. On the contrary, a child's mind is singularly quick and intuitive in its perceptions. It will frequently leap to the finer understanding of an abstract statement, about which an adult mind merely gropes and often stops content with a partial and grosser interpretation. Certainly, children do not need to have nature dressed up in grotesque symbolism in order to fullest and truest appreciation. It is utterly foolish to give them nature only in fairy guise. Let them be taught, as my correspondent says, to see nature as she is, and to enjoy her wonders and beauties in the simplest, most direct and most natural way. Do not distract the little minds by calling attention away from nature as she is to fancied resemblances in

her to a far less real and appreciable world. No Brownie-version of nature can be half as satisfying to an intelligent child as actual knowledge of her forms and relations, presented in simplified scientific language. Moreover, such a perversion of nature certainly does spoil the child's taste for the purer and simpler understanding and love of her for her own sake, later on. Once accustomed to this spiced and "colored confectionery," it will be a long time before the child's mind returns to the love of those more wholesome, pure and un-cloying flavors which abundantly satisfy and delight the true admirer and student of nature.

\*\*\*\*\*

It is a worthy crusade, this of the Massachusetts group of teachers, against the artificial and far-fetched in juvenile literature. Of course, it will extend to other reforms than doing away with the fairy interpretation of nature. A large share of juvenile literature of every sort needs restoring to more sane and wholesome and normal forms. It is too highly spiced, too purely imaginative, too coaxingly indirect. As the editor of a well-known juvenile publication says: "I do not like to be tempted by so many hobgoblins, particularly well done." Why will not our writers for children break away from fairies and gnomes and giants long enough to send editors a few simple, sweet, every-day stories about boys and girls and men and women and animals? To be sure, some of the editors are absolutely refusing "fairy" literature now, and the Brown Chair is duly thankful for that. But what a host of unrealities still come pouring down upon us under the banner and imprint of the book publishers!

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's suggestion about keeping pets in the schools, and especially the city schools, comes to mind at this point. Isn't that an idea quite in line with the idea of direct face-to-face nature study? Dr. Hale, I believe, offers his suggestion merely as a means of teaching children to be more humane to animals. But would it not also help them to observe animals more closely and directly, and so gain a truer idea of nature as she is? If so, here is an added argument in its favor. Many city school children are totally ignorant of all the smaller animals except dogs and cats. Now if we could introduce to them some rabbits and squirrels and raccoons and other real country animals, wouldn't it stimulate them to study nature more directly, intelligently and appreciatively? The Brown Chair believes that it would; and he hopes that the Massachusetts teachers to whom he has referred will take kindly to Dr. Hale's suggestion, and use their influence to get it adopted in the schools where they teach.

BROWN CHAIR.

## PERSONALS

—Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller succeeds the late Miss Anna M. Bowen as Dean of the Woman's College of Northwestern University.

—Miss Thoburn and Miss Singh, of India, have been holding meetings in Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., in the interests of the Twentieth Century Fund.

—The remains of Harry C. Flood, son of Dr. T. L. Flood, of Meadville, Pa., who died in Cuba some weeks ago, have been brought home and buried at Meadville.

—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kansas, author of "In His Steps," proposes to take an eight months' holiday, beginning in May. He will spend the time traveling

and lecturing in Great Britain and the Continent.

—Rev. C. A. Crane, D. D., of Saratoga St. Church, East Boston, will deliver the address at the Newark Conference temperance anniversary.

—Rev. E. W. Parker, D. D., and Rev. J. L. Humphrey, M. D., were elected delegates to the General Conference by North India Conference at its recent session.

—Rev. James Robertson, pastor of Charleston Road Church, Dublin, has been appointed fraternal representative of the Irish Wesleyan Conference to our next General Conference.

—The *Congregationalist* calls attention to the fact that "Prof. Borden P. Bowne of the Methodist Theological School connected with Boston University is lecturing at Andover Seminary."

—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will lecture at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, at 7.30 o'clock, on "Some Eminent People Whom I Have Met." Friends are welcome.

—An exchange is responsible for a statement which gives additional honor to General Lawton. He said a short time before his death to an interviewer at Manila: "I never drank a drop of liquor."

—Dr. W. P. Ferguson has declined to have his name considered for re-election to the presidency of Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J. He was elected for five years, his term expiring next July.

—Rev. T. S. Johnson, M. D., of Jabalpur India, expects to sail from Bombay for this country on Feb. 24. He is a delegate to the approaching General Conference, and will also attend the Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York in April.

—Mrs. J. P. Newman denies the statement which we reproduced from our exchanges to the effect that she had agreed to give \$30,000 toward the payment of the indebtedness on the First Methodist Church, Omaha. She says that she has never made any such promise, and indeed is not able to do so.

—Rev. George Alcott Phinney, who has supplied the Dorchester Church so successfully for six months, has decided not to take an appointment at the next session of the New England Conference. He will reside at Cliffondale and devote the time to rest and study, as he had intended to do the present year.

—Bishop Walden, who is to hold the next session of the Northern New York Conference, will attend all of its district conferences this month. Sunday, the 11th, which was the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birth, he attended Metropolitan Church, Washington, with President McKinley, and after the service dined with the President.

—Mr. William Ellery Channing Leonard, of the class of '98 of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, has been elected Jacob Sleeper Fellow for the year 1900-1901. Mr. Leonard received the master's degree from Harvard University at the last commencement, and is now principal of the high school in Wrentham. He intends to spend two years in the study of classical philology at German universities.

—Prof. Frank R. Butler, of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, has been compelled by the state of his health to retire, for the present, from active work. In his absence the work of the English department will be carried on by Mr. Horace A. Eaton, who will have charge of the course in the history of the English language, and Mr. E. Charlton Black, who will conduct the

courses in De Quincey, English prose, and English poetry.

— Bishop Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, visited the recent annual session of our Mississippi Conference at Jackson. He was introduced by Bishop Mallalieu and made a fraternal address.

— At the Boston Preachers' Meeting on Monday, Rev. Franklin Hamilton, of the First Church, this city, presented resolutions of tender and hearty congratulation to Bishop Foster upon his eightieth birthday, which were unanimously adopted.

— Rev. Justus H. Nelson, for nearly twenty years missionary at Para, Brazil, expects to spend six weeks in this country, enabling him to attend the Ecumenical Conference of Missions in New York, and the General Conference in Chicago. It will be eleven years since he has been in this country. At that time he was absent from his work six months. The only other respite he has had was the four months he was in prison, but he was not idle while there. Mr. Nelson's family are living in Stoughton.

— Rev. Dr. W. I. Fee, venerable and beloved, says the *Western Christian Advocate*, entered into rest from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Whiteside, in Piqua, Ohio, Feb. 13. His sufferings were great, but his patience and faith were inspiring. The late Rev. Dr. W. N. Brodbeck never wearied of telling of the deep spirituality of Mr. Fee; and, if we recollect correctly, he called him his "spiritual father" in the Gospel. He was greatly loved and revered for his profound and gracious spiritual life.

— The brutal attack made upon Senator Hoar by outsiders, standing here upon his own soil, will be hurled back by all the people of this commonwealth with vehemence. We do not agree with Mr. Hoar in his views upon the Philippines, but we shall only admire him the more because he will not smother his convictions either at the behest of his party or any one else. In this respect he represents the best type of the Massachusetts citizen. Tolerance of variant but honest opinions is a basal tenet here, whether in politics or religion; but a woefully hard lesson it is generally for either the politician or the religionist to learn.

— In sending his contribution for our page of congratulations to Bishop Foster on his 80th birthday this week, Dr. M. S. Terry, referring in a few deprecatory words to the fact that he was seized with a "fit of scribbling poetry" at the time, aptly says: "Possibly one psychological explanation of the fit is that, like Bishop Foster and George Washington, I was born on a February 22!"

— Judge Enoch L. Fancher, best known as a distinguished jurist and lawyer, died at his home in New York city, Feb. 9. He was for some years judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, retiring in 1873. He was the senior member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, having been a member since 1849. As counsel for this Society during this long period he has rendered it and the church very valuable service. He was president of the American Bible Society at the time of his decease—a position which he has held since 1885. For many years he had been an honored and helpful member of St. Paul's Church, New York city. A man of distinguished abilities, of Christian character and refinement, his removal will be deeply felt by the church and in a wide and influential circle. His funeral was attended at his residence, his pastor, Rev. George P. Eckman, officiating, assisted by Bishop Fowler and Rev. Drs. W. I. Haven and A. J. Palmer.

## BRIEFLETS

Syracuse University has now a total enrollment of 1,400 students. Chancellor Day is to be congratulated upon the scope of the work which this institution is now doing.

In Rev. Dr. O. S. Baketel's report, under the head of Concord District in the Church News column, will be found an exceedingly interesting and thrilling description of the winter travels of a presiding elder in northern New Hampshire. Were Methodist ministers any more heroic in the "good old times?"

About four hundred persons bowed at the chancel rail seeking pardon during the meeting which has been conducted in Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, South, St. Louis, for the past four weeks. Rev. Dr. J. H. Young is the pastor, and Thomas Harrison was the evangelist, under whose special auspices the meetings were held.

The New York presbytery decided last week, by a vote of 77 to 39, not to try Dr. Arthur G. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary on the charges of heresy preferred by Rev. G. W. Birch, the stated clerk of the presbytery, at the January meeting. A resolution was adopted declaring in effect that the action of the presbytery in December, when it decided not to try Dr. McGiffert for heresy, but to disavow his teachings, was sufficient under the circumstances, and that the opinion of the presbytery was that the charges should not be considered. The Presbyterian Church has had quite enough of heresy trials. In this wise action there is a suggestion which some of the heresy hunters in the Methodist Episcopal Church would do well to heed.

Our readers will keep in mind the great Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, which is to meet in Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 21. The delegates will number close on two thousand, and will represent every land that has been reached by evangelical mission workers. It will be a world-wide Conference—world-wide in its scope, world-wide in its sympathies, world-wide in its outlook.

We are very glad to correct a statement that was current in the public press to the effect that Rev. C. M. Sheldon, of Topeka, Kan., in his experiment of editing a daily paper for a week, was to bring out a Sunday paper. In response to an inquiry he says explicitly: "There will be no Sunday issue. All the newspaper statements to that effect are false. I have no intention of issuing a Sunday paper."

The Methodist Ministers' Relief Association has had another prosperous year. During 1899 it paid out in benefits \$48,000, making a total distribution for the twenty-one years since the organization of the society of \$414,259.84, or nearly half a million of dollars. This is a remarkable exhibit of benevolent and fraternal work. As we note, from year to year, the practical operation of this Association and the repeated instances in which our ministers have made it the only way of providing for their families, we are moved to exhort those who have not done it to avail themselves immediately of its advantages.

We have nowhere seen our convictions more clearly expressed than in this paragraph from that open-eyed and well-balanced journal, the *Literary World*, when it says: "We have little sympathy with the sensational experiment of a well-meaning but misguided Western minis-

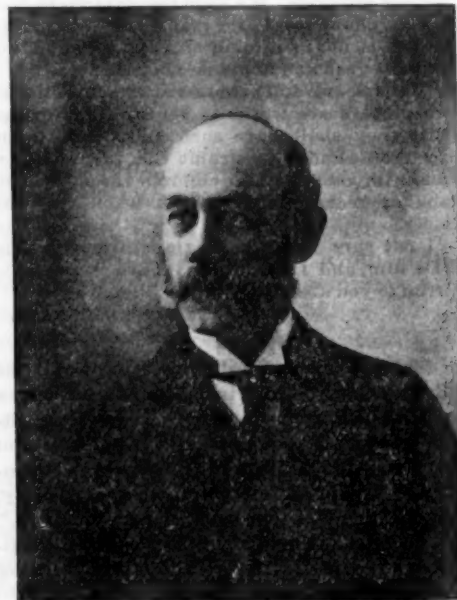
ter, and the shrewd but self-revealing scheme of a Western newspaper in conducting its issues for a week on the principle of 'What would Jesus do?' Letting alone the very questionable question of the taste of such a proceeding, it is not by such spectacular performances as this that evils are to be corrected, abuses broken up and reforms accomplished. The kingdom which this plan professes to be trying to bring in does not come by observation along such paths as this."

How much truth there is in that common expression, "making friends." In a very real and literal sense we do make all the permanent friends we ever have. We idealize them, to begin with, and then we stimulate them to realize our ideals of them. This is the great secret of the helpfulness of friendship—making one another what we would fain ourselves be.

Response to the appeal to the ministers of the New England Conference in behalf of the Frederick N. Upham Memorial Church at Forest Hills has been most cheering. Several hundred dollars have been received, of which one hundred dollars were from one brother. It is hoped that every member of the Conference will contribute toward this fitting and beautiful memorial.

## A New Member of the Wesleyan Association

At a meeting of the Wesleyan Association, held Feb. 16, George E. Atwood of this city, of the well-known firm of Rich, Reed & Atwood, 32 Federal St., was elected a member of the body to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Oliver H. Durrell.



GEORGE E. ATWOOD.

Born in Wellfleet, Mass., he came to Boston in 1863, and, beginning work for the concern with which he is associated in 1864, he was taken into the firm in 1874. He began to attend old Hanover St. Church in the fall of 1863, and joined the church by letter in August, 1864, under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. J. A. M. Chapman. By unvarying loyalty to the church, its connectional interests and all good causes, he has risen by modest and intrinsic worth to a place of honored recognition in Methodist circles. He is now president of the Boston Methodist Social Union, has been president of the Boston City Missionary and Church Extension Society, and has long been an official member and generous supporter of the First Church, Temple St., this city.



## OUR ENGLISH LETTER

"NOVUS."

THE problem of the "young person" is beginning to agitate the minds of thoughtful Methodists and this not before it ought. For Methodism, although it has always aimed at saving the unreached masses, has also profited habitually by the strong hold which Methodist institutions and traditions exert upon the children of Methodist parents. A very large proportion of the membership of the Wesleyan Church at any given moment owes its origin to this hereditary source. If this fails, a large gap will occur in the church membership which can only be prevented by taking steps to secure the affection of young Methodists more effectually for their church, so that the allurements of other communions, possessing, it may be, greater æsthetic and social attractions, may pass harmlessly by them.

Rev. Robert Culley recently read a paper before the London Ministers' Meeting on "Our Children and Church Membership." He was for catching them young, very young, while yet children. The baptismal font, the family altar, the Christian household—these should be the inspiring sources of Christian life and Methodist church membership. The Sunday-school is good, and cannot be over-praised as a fruitful recruiting ground for the church. Does not the church, indeed, win nearly fifty per cent. of its membership through the channel of the Sunday-school? More stringent discipline, a freer use of the catechism, and a stronger recommendation of the Junior Society class, might well increase the value of the Sunday-school as a feeder of the church. Yet even so, there is a danger lest the Sunday-school, by fostering a life separate from that of the church, may grow to be, not indeed the church's rival, but a means of obscuring from young people their proper place in the general congregation of the church. Such a practice as the holding of a separate service for Sunday-school children at the same time that a service is going forward in the church, is apt to induce a feeling of independence that is altogether bad.

There are several ways by which the young may be influenced towards the recognition of their proper place as children of the church and of God. First, by the appointment of young leaders of Junior Society classes, leaders who by the sympathy that springs from youth may enter into the difficulties as well as the joys and successes of young aspirants for honors in the Christian army. Secondly, by instructing baptized children in the faith which caused their parents to bring them to the font. This need not involve any of the sacerdotal element associated with the Anglican Church's rite of confirmation. But the method of urging young folk to accept Christian discipleship, with its privileges and responsibilities, might well result in the addition to the church at an early age of many who, for want of some such definite instruction, drift away and are lost to the church and perhaps to God's kingdom. Many such are "brought in" in association with revival efforts. But others, not experiencing the agony of conviction described by the evangelist, are loth to take a step which they feel might involve insincerity, and so they pause. Thirdly, the admission to church membership might be made a more formal affair than it is. Beyond the rather loosely kept list of the class-leaders there is positively no record of church membership kept within the Methodist Church. A church-roll systematically kept and periodically revised, and some formality in place of the present somewhat casual way of admission to church membership, could not but have the effect of emphasizing the seriousness of the step taken; and this should prevent

young members from allowing themselves so lightly to drift away.

\* \*

The Twentieth Century Fund has now reached a total, in promises, of 665,000 guineas, 177,000 guineas having been actually remitted to headquarters. Allowing a margin of five per cent. for unredeemed promises, the 665,000 guineas so far subscribed (in promises) may be regarded as being 632,000 for purposes of calculation. This leaves 368,000 guineas still to be promised, taking no account of unredeemed promises contained in the 368,000. There are the expenses of managing the Fund, but these may be held to be defrayed by the interest that is accruing during the Fund's accumulation. So that the position is that 368,000 guineas remain to be raised in eleven months, or rather more than 33,000 per month. This is a formidable outlook; and if British Methodism is going to avoid a Majuba, it is imperative that the present condition of the Fund should be impressed deeply upon our people. It is estimated that a million and a half Methodists have not yet subscribed. Nothing but the strictest organization of ways and means will suffice to bring these recalcitrants up to the contributing point. Rev. Price Hughes has even suggested that a house-to-house visitation be undertaken with the object of whipping up the stragglers and showing them how critical the situation really is. Certainly it will be a reproach to Methodism if the million fails to "materialize," or even if its rich men have to come to the rescue. Without doubt the war has interfered with the progress of the Fund, partly by its monopoly of the interest of Methodists as of other people, and in a smaller degree by reason of the contributions solicited by the president for the Fund devoted to the soldiers' widows and orphans. The contribution of Methodism to this War Fund has reached £7,000. It is gratifying that the "declared Wesleyans" among our soldiers are rallying bravely to the support of the Twentieth Century Fund. In some instances, as at Aldershot, they have already subscribed more than they promised.

\* \*

There is a danger lest the anticipated grants from the Twentieth Century Fund may cause a falling off in the free-will offerings to Methodist institutions. This would be disastrous and would go far towards justifying the cry of the Fund's critics that the result of the movement, by creating vast endowments, will be to dry up the spontaneous generosity of Methodists. The Children's Home and Orphanage is a case in point. That institution has been promised a grant of £50,000 from the Fund. Now, although this will be in one way of great assistance, in another it will be the opposite, since it will increase responsibility. For the £50,000 will be used to extend accommodations and so provide for housing Methodist and other Nonconformist children instead of leaving them to the tender mercies of the work-house. But the £50,000 will make no provision for the maintenance of the children, once they are housed. Thus, far from subscribers to the Home being relieved of the necessity of contributing, there is every reason why they should unloose their pursestrings still more, since the income of the Home will need to be increased. During the past year this plan of caring for the needy and orphan children of the godly poor has been tried on a small scale and proved practicable, boards of guardians having shown themselves willing to help by bearing part of the expense. This part of the work will be increased in another way. The committee of the Home has decided to make immediate provision for the orphan children

of soldiers and sailors killed in the war, preference being given to children of Methodist or Nonconformist parentage. This will render necessary an additional house, which will cost at least £1,000. The Home continues to do its unobtrusive educational work in its several branches at Bonner Road, London (the headquarters), Edgworth, Yorkshire, Farnborough, Birmingham and Ramsey; children who in all human probability would have become a tax on society being trained up into self-supporting and Christian members of it. Seventy-six have left the Home during the year to fill situations, to emigrate to Canada, or to be adopted into Christian families. Concerning the demand for servant girls in Canada, it is stated that there are ten times as many applications for young servants as the committee is able to meet. The number of children now in residence at all the branches of the Home is 1,076.

\* \*

One has heard nothing further lately of the proposal to decrease the number of our theological colleges, of which at present there are four. One suggestion was to close one college and maintain the three remaining in greater strength. This proposal was based upon the circumstance that the four colleges rarely contained their complement of residents, and that three full colleges are more effective than four colleges only three-fourths full. An alternative suggestion was to close two of the colleges and establish a new one at Oxford where proximity to the halls of learning would afford students such opportunities for culture as could be obtained nowhere else. Both suggestions are still before the church in the form of a committee appointed by last Conference. Meanwhile the "Theological Institution," which comprises all four colleges, goes on its way. Richmond has 49 students, Didsbury 54, Headingley 37, Handsworth 43. Of these 103 are destined for home work, 63 for foreign missionary work, and 18 for work in Wales.

\* \*

The other day it was Mr. Augustin Birrell among our literary men who eulogized John Wesley, claiming that more than any other one man he helped to mold the eighteenth century, and urging the reading of the Journals as containing some of the best original material for obtaining the truth about that, in some respects, very dark period. The latest eulogist is Dr. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who lectured a Sunday or two since upon the founder of Methodism. He said that among all the men of light and leading who lived in the eighteenth century, no one, unless it were the great Lord Chatham, had left so wide and deep an impress upon mankind. While Wesley lived he was little regarded, but his works followed him, and his influence still stirred the hearts and molded the faith of millions of Christians. The mother of Wesley, he said, was one of the women born to nurture great characters. It had even been said of her that she was the true founder of Wesleyan Methodism. It was not so much as a thinker and speculator that he regarded Wesley as a statesman and lawgiver, discerning what was practicable and necessary. If there was a spell about his oratory, it lay not in impassioned gesture and marvellous flexibility of voice, but in the sanctity of his person and the intense reality of his appeal. The story of how Wesley's work succeeded and thrived by opposition, is the history of England during two-thirds of a century.

\* \*

Rev. Price Hughes has left England for a five weeks' tour in Palestine and Egypt. Mrs. Hughes accompanies him.

## BISHOP FOSTER'S 80th BIRTHDAY

### Some Congratulations

Prof. Milton S. Terry, LL. D.

What wreath of laurel or of mistletoe  
May I presume to offer for the brow  
Of one whose fourscore honored years are  
now

A glorious crown, alive with heavenly glow,  
And redolent of thoughts of long ago?  
Fain would I in his nearer presence bow,  
Deep, tender feelings of the heart avow,  
And every token of affection show.  
Dear elder brother, teacher, bishop, friend,  
Seraphic herald of all truth and right,  
The anointing Comforter upon thee send  
His sevenfold gifts, till faith is lost in sight,  
And holy loves of earth and heaven blend  
In the effulgence of eternal Light.

Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

BISHOP FOSTER has helped many, is loved by many, and is revered by all who bear the Methodist name. It seems only a little while since, in the first blessedness of my new life in Christ Jesus, I got a strengthening touch from his book on "Christian Purity;" and now, when my own locks are white and thin, the blessing abides through grace abounding. As a steward of the manifold grace of God he has been found faithful in all his work. If all who love our white-haired patriarch could be with him in person on his eightieth birthday, there would be a great Methodist love-feast in the goodly city of Boston.

Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop E. G. Andrews

YOU ask of me a very difficult thing. Only a master of expression can duly set forth the honor and love which I bear toward Bishop Randolph S. Foster. It is now thirty-six years since I came to know him intimately. His purity, sweetness, generosity of thought and word, nobleness of tone, scorn of meanness, faith in God and righteousness, and the charm which he exerted in the social circle, were only equaled by the richness, majesty and power of his public address. From his boyhood ministry to the hour when, in the General Conference of 1896, with an indescribable tenderness and dignity he retired from sixty years of service as pastor, theological professor and president, and Bishop (to continue, however, still to serve the church by authorship), he walked unspotted, beloved, honored, by all who knew him. And thus he still lives among us. May many such be given to this needy world!

New York City.

Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"AND the evening and the morning were the first day." This is ever God's order for such believers as Bishop Foster. The path of the just shineth brighter and brighter unto the perfect day. The mixture of darkness and light, of doubt and assurance, that we call evening, gives way to the real morning of life, flushed with the radiance which bursts from the open gates of eternal life. To Bishop Foster, whom I learned to love as my pastor for two years during my student days, and whose catholic spirit ever impressed me no less than his able and evangelical pulpit ministrations, I

send my Christian greetings and those of a great church in whose communion his honored father lived and died and toward which his own love has been unchangeable. The beloved John of our common Methodism, distant be the time when his tender voice shall no longer attend his outstretched hands to say, "Little children, love one another."

Kansas City, Mo.

Bishop C. D. Foss

FEW men have ever been so admired, revered, and loved as Randolph S. Foster. His marvelous power of eloquent speech, based upon profound thought and brilliant conception, and poured forth with unique intensity, has commanded the highest admiration of total strangers; and his delightful personal qualities of mind and heart, his noble scorn of low and unworthy aims, his lofty ideals of character, and the indescribable charm of his manner, have won the affection and reverence of those who know him well. His book on "Christian Purity" was one of the best inspirations of my early ministry, and the illustration of that doctrine which his life affords has been a fit commentary to the glowing pages of the book. I once asked him (during a delightful conversation, in a Western hotel, on personal religious experience) to read me a favorite passage of Scripture. He at once read slowly and with superb expression the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, declaring it to be the best chapter in the Bible. He long since learned to love the "charity" which he so lauds. God grant to the weary pilgrim a serene and glorious sunset, and a royal welcome to the "many mansions!"

Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop D. A. Goodsell

FOR more than forty years I have revered Bishop Foster. My first knowledge of him was in my youngest manhood when my father was his presiding elder in Brooklyn. My father, though older than he, looked up to him then as a giant in intellect, a mighty preacher, and a man of singular nobility of character. Thus I have esteemed him. In the intimate associations of the board of Bishops my love and reverence have steadily increased. Above all littleness himself, all who have been privileged to know him have been lifted up by contact with him. I salute him as a father and revere him as a man of God.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. E. E. Hoss, LL. D.

Editor Christian Advocate (Church South).

BISHOP FOSTER has always commanded the undivided respect of universal Methodism. Magnanimity and gentleness are so blent together in his character that it is impossible not to reverence him. The South joins with the North in saluting him on his 80th birthday, and judges him to be a fit companion for her own sterling and lofty Bishop Keener. May he live long upon the earth; and may he have a high tide and favoring winds when he sets sail for eternal worlds!

Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. William R. Clark, D. D.

EIGHTY years of noble living; eighty years of virile intellectual growth, resulting in rare scholarship and literary achievement; eighty years of stainless character-building, aglow with progressive convictions and divine illuminations, reaching a leadership in the church which

has challenged her scrutiny, won her confidence, fired her with impassioned longings for the salvation of men and for largest enterprise, vitalized her catholicity and unity, set before her highest ideals, and thrilled her with loftiest inspirations. On these radiant heights we hail thee, dearest friend, grateful that so long thou hast "lured to brighter worlds and led the way."

Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. William V. Kelley, D. D.

Editor Methodist Review.

AMANDA SMITH, the negro evangelist, after one of Bishop Foster's sublime sermons on the power and glory of God manifest in the vastness and wondrousness of the universe, said: "It makes me dizzy, but I am glad I have such a mighty Father." Bishop Foster, presiding at the New York East Conference in 1889, said: "I shall be much disappointed if I do not live to be ninety." Concerning this and every other good hope, may he finally use the words of Bishop Janes, "I am not disappointed;" mounting in God's best time to those celestial splendors amid which his eagle-winged thoughts have long reveled!

New York City.

Principal C. C. Bragdon

BISHOP FOSTER—then President Foster of the Northwestern University—was the ideal preacher of my very early youth. As the father of my dearest boy friend, I came to love him as a man. The ideal has never grown dim; the love has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength. My mother, to whom I read your note, said: "I will say amen to the strongest words of love you can write." May God crown the dear head with blessings more rich than his best friends covet for him!

Lasell Seminary, Auburndale.

Rev. William McDonald, D. D.

I HAD the great pleasure of listening to the first address which Bishop Foster ever made to a New England audience. It was before the Concord Biblical Institute. We were all thrilled with the holy zeal and eloquent appeals of the youthful preacher. That was fifty years ago, and such efforts have been characteristic of the Bishop during all his eventful life. He began life just six days before I did, and somehow I have never been able to make up that time. But weeks will end, and then, perhaps, I may overtake him. I am increasingly delighted with his sweet, hallowed spirit. He is constantly looking up and on, with a clear spiritual vision and victorious faith, assuring us that nothing in the three worlds will prevent his final translation to the city of the Great King,—

"Where loving friends will welcome soon  
The man of eighty years."

West Somerville, Mass.

President Charles J. Little

RANDOLPH S. FOSTER is one of the richest products of American conditions, Methodist teaching, and faith in Jesus Christ. The experience of the Gospel that made him a preacher in his boyhood has been enlarged by life-long consecration and illuminated by a powerful mind, whose every thought has been captive to Jesus Christ. He has evaded no duties; he has seized grandly every opportunity to do good; he has never pushed hurriedly into any place. But the church has recognized his fitness for the hardest



and the noblest tasks. Progressive and consecrated; never afraid to think, never alarmed by discussion; never daunted by men and never scared by ghosts, he has been himself a part of every improvement in Methodist polity, an inspiration to three of the greatest of our schools, and a pillar of fire to the Methodist ministry. We, his younger contemporaries, have found both shelter and battle in following his banner. He has been quick and eager to recognize us; too wise to sacrifice us recklessly; but courageously urging us and leading us to conflict wherever duty demanded audacity and fortitude. Him that we admired in his prime we worship in his old age; and that without idolatry. For the life that he reveals is hid with Christ in God.

Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ills.

#### Rev. Mark Trafton, D. D.

The following note from Dr. Trafton's daughter, Mrs. Adeline Trafton Knox, who lives with her father in West Somerville, explains itself:—

"I would be impossible for my father to write a word of friendly greeting to his old friend, Bishop Foster. His eyes have become too dim of sight. But I wish the Bishop might know how often in these years of growing feebleness his name has been upon my father's lips, and how fresh to his mind has been that delightful trip they made together to Canada in one of the last years of my father's active life. When I asked him, just now, for a message to send to the Bishop on his eightieth birthday, his reply was: 'Tell him I remember him affectionately.'"

#### Chancellor J. R. Day

I NEVER shall forget the profound impression made upon me the first time I saw him. Preaching with me then was almost altogether in the ideals. He realized them in his stature, intellect and spiritual fervor. His sermon proceeded from them all, and was great every way. The grandeur of his personality, the sublimity of his thought, the unctiousness of his utterances, combined in a model to a young preacher both oppressive and inspiring.

Aristocracy and democracy are in admirable balance in Bishop Foster. He always has respected himself and compelled the respect of others, and he has been considerate and cordial with his brethren. A somewhat austere appearance, but of the kindest heart and sympathies. One of the most remarkable men of the church in personality, and also in the extremes of youth and age that compass the period of his great services in our ministry.

A poet-logician, he has had Elijah's faith and courage, and sometimes we have seen him when, as a great poet will, he showed for a passing moment, as the world of darkness appalled him, a little of Elijah's reactionary fear. But it only seemed to gird him the stouter for the battle.

If our young men would see one of the greatest men of an epoch closing, let them look upon Bishop Foster.

Syracuse University, N. Y.

#### President John F. Goucher

THE recurrence of Bishop Foster's birthday is an occasion for gratitude and thanksgiving. His fourscore years of sustaining grace, unselfish living, enthusiastic and loving service; his more than three-score years of persuasive preaching, high thinking and gentleness of spirit, working in the varied duties of pastor, author, professor, counselor and administrator; and his nearly three decades of world-ranging, prayerful and sympathetic episcopal super-

vision, have been an inspiration and benediction to the church. May his evening be cloudless, merging eventually, without shadow, into the welcome to the larger, higher life in the presence of the King in His beauty!

Woman's College, Baltimore.

#### Rev. George M. Steele, D. D.

I HAVE long been an admirer of Bishop Foster. I should be very glad to give something more than a brief and partial estimate of the impression which his character has made on me. His great ability as a preacher and a thinker, though very remarkable, are by no means the richest of his gifts. His sincerity, his geniality, his deep affection, his ready sympathy, his freedom from self-seeking, the natural and sensible character of his piety—all these and many other similar traits make him more widely and ardently loved than falls to the lot of more than a few men. Some of us would like to have another eighty years with him, and doubtless some of us will.

Chicago, Ills.

#### Rev. Daniel Dorchester, Jr.

"AN Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile." A man above even the suspicion of self-seeking, in the highest office in the gift of the church, which he honors more than it honors him. He is more than a bishop; he is a prophet. He has always counted "all things as loss for the excellency of the knowledge" of the truth. For him to know the truth has been to proclaim it, irrespective of tradition or conventional opinion. Bishop Foster has a superb intellect, but a grander soul. He is such a clear reasoner that there is no taint of fanaticism or superstition, and little that is artificial or mechanical in his theology. He has known what doubt is, and his faith is all the stronger and more sweetly reasonable for his spiritual struggles. Spiritually discerning and fervent, pure, tolerant, universally beloved as a Bishop, esteemed as a preacher and writer, and revered as a man, Bishop Foster enhances the glory of Methodism and is an inspiration and strength to all who know him. He has always been a benediction to me.

Pittsburg, Pa.

#### Rev. Charles F. Rice, D. D.

I COUNT it a privilege to add my word of loving appreciation of one whom the church delights to honor. Noble in qualities both of mind and heart, thoroughly loyal to the truth and to Him who is the Truth, pure and true in thought as well as word and deed, of him it may well be said, as was said of Bishop Brooks: "Great Bishop, greater preacher, greatest man."

Springfield, Mass.

#### President Henry A. Buttz, D. D.

THE eightieth anniversary of the birth of Bishop Foster well deserves the recognition of the church. His life and writings have been an inspiration to thousands, and he has built for himself in the hearts of all who have known him an enduring monument. Whether as Bishop, president of institutions of learning, professor of theology, author, pulpit orator, or Christian, he has made impressions which will never fade. Drew Theological Seminary cherishes his name as the friend and counselor of its founder, its first professor of theology, and its second president, and parted from him with deep regret when he became Bishop of the church. How much the writer of this has prized his friendship and been inspired by his example, he may

not put in words. I join with the whole church in giving thanks to God that Bishop Foster has been so long spared to bless mankind.

Drew Theological Seminary.

#### Rev. W. W. Ramsay, D. D.

I AM glad to have the privilege, with some of the numerous friends of our beloved Bishop Foster, of extending to him most cordial congratulations on the completion of his fourscore years, in which he has been among the most influential of the intellectual and religious forces of the church. It is rare that such profound learning, unassuming simplicity, and exalted piety are combined in one person, as have been so harmoniously blended in our venerable friend through his long and eventful career. It is for these great qualities that the church loves as well as admires him, and congratulates itself that our honored Bishop is spared to enjoy the hearty tribute which his distinguished services have so richly earned.

Philadelphia, Pa.

#### Rev. John D. Pickles, Ph. D.

Bishop Foster's Pastor.

BISHOP RANDOLPH S. FOSTER is *primus inter pares*. Stainless in life, lucid in logic, of glowing rhetoric and majestic in thought, he lingers among us the Apollos of the Methodist pulpit. Urbane in manner, of winning and impressive personality, of wide reading and accurate scholarship, he will ever be numbered among the greatest preachers of our church, an inspiring leader and in every way worthy of the loving reverence in which the whole church, North and South, delights to hold him. He dwells in the hearts of his brethren, an ideal ambassador of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Tremont St. Parsonage, Boston.

#### THE REAL MOODY

IN spite of all his brusque, hearty, and frank ways, Mr. Moody was the most reticent man I ever knew. Not Cromwell himself more perfectly concealed himself from those about him than did Mr. Moody.

To his fellow-townsmen, with whom from a boy he was brought up—being but the son of a poor, struggling widow—he was ever the kind and thoughtful friend, but never the familiar companion.

His rule was to estimate and value men for their *availability* in his work. If they were useful to him, he used them, and so long as he used them he was always kind. The moment they ceased to be useful or were in his way, he dropped them and even flung them away. This, I think, was the most serious blemish on his otherwise fine character. To those who gathered about him he was at times brusque to the point of rudeness. Perhaps this peculiar, and, I cannot but feel, most regrettable and unfortunate trait in Mr. Moody's character, may best be refuted in a remark I once heard made by one of his truest and most loyal friends, who yet has for some past years dropped out of the "inner circle": "Dear old Moody! We all love him, but all of us do not like him."

One of the marked characteristics of the man was his strong practical common sense and, in the main, fine and quick knowledge of men. He would instantly detect a "crank," though he sometimes failed to discern a fine, helpful man or woman under a modest exterior. He lived in almost mortal terror of being imposed upon, or of having people, men and women, fasten themselves upon him with axes to grind. Once, in the Boston Tabernacle, sitting in



his private room, just before going on the platform, an usher came in and said, "There is a man without who wishes to see you." "Well," said Moody, "I have no time to see him now." "But," replied the usher, "he says he must see you on very important business." "What kind of a man is he?" "Oh, he is a tall, thin man, with long hair." "That settles it," said Moody; "I don't want to see any long-haired men or short-haired women."

He was not a theologian. Had he been a theologian he would not have given himself up so entirely, as in his later years, to the "Keswick movement." His method was not that of the logician, much less that of the rhetorician, but that of passionate appeal to the hearts and consciences of men. An anecdote or incident was more useful to him than an argument. He would get an anecdote or illustration from another man and use it with an aptness and power that the originator never dreamed of, and always with the impression left on his hearers that he was the original fashioner of them all. — DR. PENTECOST, in *Independent*.

### AT RUSKIN'S GRAVE

HELEN HARDIN.

IT had been a wild, wet week in Lakeland, with howling wind and storms of rain, and on Thursday, when morning broke along the valley, a sombre gloom brooded over the Coniston fells as though Nature herself grieved for the loss of the old man who had passed away from the scenes amidst which he had dwelt so long. The hills like grim sentinels seemed to keep watch over the peaceful village in the hollow, and the rush of the mountain torrent mingled with the mournful tinkle of the solitary church bell.

The church itself was fragrant with the perfume of flowers, choice arums and lilies of the valley, Neapolitan violets, pink buds and white roses, together with wreaths of laurel, bay and fern, and in the midst of this profusion lay the coffin which contained all that was mortal of the man who was one of the greatest of those lights of the Victorian era of letters. Of what he has done for the world, his life and works remain to tell the tale, and much that is yet unwritten and unknown shall mark the power of his influence upon the minds of those who would follow in his steps. The greatest living master of the English tongue, he had fame, wealth, genius, popularity, and used them all for the benefit of his fellow-creatures.

For himself he claimed no greatness. "Who am I?" he writes in "Fors Clavigera." "Who am I that should challenge you, do you ask? My mother was a sailor's daughter, so please you; one of my aunts was a baker's wife — the other a tanner's; and I don't know much more about my family except that there used to be a green-grocer of the name in a small shop near the Crystal Palace."

But what he was slow to claim the world has been ready to give him, and now that he is dead, many who before were silent are ready to speak his praises. His eccentricities are forgotten, his generousities only are remembered. And this is the man who lay there in the plain, unpretentious coffin amidst a wealth of color and perfume, while the people crowded into the building to share the last ceremony, which was all the tribute left to offer the poor dust lying there. Presently through the stillness rose the voice of the clergyman and the subdued responses of the people, then followed the notes of the organ and Miss Wakefield's sweet voice with its slow, distinct enunciation. Mournfully, like a wall of pain, the words fell upon the ear, and here and there the music was mingled with a stifled sob

which told of the awakening of some sad memory; then came a few bright chords and a burst of hopeful melody, as the song concluded. —

Comes at last a voice of thrilling gladness,  
Borne on the breezes of the dying day,  
Saying, "The Lord shall make an end of sadness,"  
Saying, "The Lord shall wipe all tears away."

The crowd moved quietly out into the churchyard — young and old, rich and poor, people from near and from far, stood by that narrow white grave with its border of evergreens, and above the roar of the wind as it swept through the boughs of the old yew trees, rose the words of comfort and hope — "I am the Resurrection and the Life."

The coffin was lowered into its last resting-place, the ceremony — simple and plain as the life of the man himself — was over. And as we left him lying there in the shadow of the hills we thought of some of his own words written long ago: "As we watch the chains of the snowy mountains rise on the horizon, we should sometimes admit the memory of the hour in which their Creator, among their solitudes, entered on His travail for the salvation of our race; and indulge the dream, that as the flaming and trembling mountains of the earth seem to be the monuments of the manifesting of His terror on Sinai, these pure and white hills, near to the heaven, and sources of all good to the earth, are the appointed memorials of that light of His mercy, that fell, snowlike, on the Mount of Transfiguration."

The hills are not "pure and white" today, rather they seem to frown in gloom, and the summit of the Old Man is hidden in a thick mist; the waters of the lake reflect the sombre grey from overhead, and all is still and sad. For the sage of Brantwood has passed out of sight to be no more seen. But for some of us his spirit still lives on, and haunts the woodlands and the soft green lawns where of old he loved to wander, and though no more will the dim eyes gaze on lake and mountain, he sees the King in His beauty and beholds the land that is very far off. It is well that instead of a grave in the stately Abbey he rests beneath the yew trees in the midst of woodland and meadow and in the heart of the grand old hills — those hills he loved so well.

### GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM

#### Part II.

REV. E. J. HELMS.

IT was not long after this Socialist meeting in the big beer hall that Stöcker, assisted by Prof. Wagner and others, secretly organized the

#### CHRISTIAN-SOCIALIST-WORKINGMEN'S PARTY.

It was composed of about fifty former Social-Democrats and as many other friends. Torrents of abuse were unsparingly poured upon the movement from all sides. None knew just how large a following it had obtained and were nervous. The Social-Democratic leaders and papers retaliated by demanding of their followers that they should break all relations with the State Church and in a body walk out of the same, not even allowing their children to enter her doors. Word was also passed along that no one was to attend the Christian Socialist meetings. This opposition naturally proved the best kind of advertisement, and all the public meetings of the Christian Socialists were packed to the doors. In a single meeting, amid the greatest confusion and opposi-

tion of the leaders of the Social-Democrats, about three hundred came out publicly and joined the Christian Socialists. Too late the leaders of the Social-Democracy found that their intense and bitter denunciations and demands were defeating their object; so they began to modify their tone, and instead of insisting that their followers should leave the church, declared that the subject of religious belief was a private matter and their followers could remain in the church or not as they pleased. This has been the teaching of Social-Democracy ever since. Thousands, however, complied with the first demand and severed all personal and family relations with the church and have become bitter opponents of Christianity.

The new Christian-Socialist-Workingmen's Party set forth publicly their adopted program. It contained four fundamental principles: —

1. It stands on the ground of Christian faith and love to King and Fatherland.
2. It rejects the present Social-Democracy as impracticable, unchristian and unpatriotic.
3. It strives for a peaceful organization of workers that in conjunction with the other factors of state life necessary practical reforms may be obtained.
4. It pursues as an aim to close up the cleft between rich and poor and to bring about greater economic safety.

Among some of its special demands the following are noteworthy: 1. State help in providing pensions and insurance in case of old age, widows or orphans. 2. Equal rights of association of workers and work-givers. 3. The association of workers and work-givers for a better understanding of their relations and a peaceful settlement of differences. 4. Abolition of Sunday work and protection for women and children in factories. 5. A normal working day. 6. The better protection for health of laborers in their homes and factories. 7. A progressive income tax. 8. Highest revenue taxes to be placed on luxuries. 9. Exhortation to the clergy to give proper consideration to their needs and claims. 10. Another exhortation to the classes controlling commercial life to recognize the need of raising wages and shortening hours in order to lift the people and the standard of living.

A very hot campaign for the Reichstag was waged by the party. Their strength was a matter of encouragement to themselves and a source of distress to the other parties, all of which most vigorously assailed them. Soon the movement came up in the various church conferences. By many it was very vehemently denounced, but it found a few defenders; and the very fact that it was drawing the attention of the church made its promoters rejoice. In 1880 at one of these church congresses Dr. Stöcker was the speaker. He laid special stress upon the unfair influence of the Jews in business and political life, especially in the press. This speech put wonderful life into the movement. Other conventions were called and societies formed to act against this Jewish influence in politics and the schools and business. Jewish capitalists owned a large number of the leading Berlin newspapers. Jews filled many of the most important places in the government and professions. Jewish capital was the dominant factor in



exchange. Jews were the leaders also in the Social Democracy. In proportion to the population Jewish influence was exceedingly great.

In the midst of this great social, religious, business and political disturbance Emperor William issued his

#### FAMOUS MESSAGE TO THE REICHSTAG

on social demands. In this message are these memorable words: "The healing of the social disorders does not lie exclusively in the way of repression of Social-Democratic excesses, but equally in seeking to supply those positive demands which make for the welfare of the worker." Bismarck then began to bring out his plans for state socialism, notably reforms in taxation and old age insurance. These plans were strenuously opposed by the Social-Democrats, for they felt if these reforms were brought about by the state, their contention for a socialistic government would be greatly delayed, if not defeated entirely. No less vigorously did the Liberals attack the other measures. Their reasons were two-fold. Naturally they desired to oppose the policy of their political opponent; and the wealthy Jewish element which belonged to the Liberal party, and controls its press, felt the disadvantage of the proposed reforms in taxation. Out of this opposition arose a powerful anti-Semitic feeling. The Christian Socialists and the Conservatives worked together, and the former were the decided gainers in the combination.

A few years, and this combination was broken. The same measures of suppression applied to the Social-Democratic party were enforced against the Christian Socialists. In this embarrassment Dr. Stöcker organized the Evangelical Social Congress. Its purpose was to bring together as many of the leading thinkers in the clergy and laity as possible to discuss the condition of the church and its relation to social subjects. In this congress the Orthodox, Liberal and Ritschl schools of thought took part. It was significant that a social and political question was able to harmonize what had been before irreconcilable differences. The question that received special attention was the embarrassing condition in which Protestants were placed by being made a state church which was controlled by political expediency. Their disadvantage compared with Roman Catholics and Jews was made manifest in the fact that while the latter were left free to forward their propaganda, the Protestant propaganda was often managed or mismanaged by the Jewish and Roman influence on the state. In later conferences questions of social reform have been very boldly discussed, though the life of the congress has been seriously threatened by the government. This congress has met yearly until the present, and has had a powerful influence upon the church and state.

In 1895 Dr. Stöcker announced his withdrawal from the congress, and that thereafter he would act with the Conservative party. He gave as his reason that the congress was not sufficiently evangelical; it was laying more emphasis upon the political than on the Christian aspects of the question. Stöcker soon found, however, that the Conservatives cared no longer for his company, and he has again revived his

Christian-Socialist-Workingmen's Party. His daily paper, *Das Volk* (The People), which has continued for eleven years, is the organ of the party.

In 1896, out of the Evangelical Social Congress was organized the

#### NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY.

The leading spirit in this movement has been Rev. Frederick Naumann, who resigned his pastorate in Frankfurt-on-the-Main to devote his whole time to organizing the work and editing their organ, *Die Hilfe* (The Help). The word Christian has been left out of the name in the hope that others than Christians might be enrolled among their followers. Its membership thus far has been drawn chiefly from the ranks of the Christian Socialists, though some of its leaders have formerly sided with the Liberals in politics and religion.

Its platform calls for most of the demands of the Social-Democracy, but instead of insisting on Democratic control and the ultimate destruction of national life, it calls upon the present empire to grant these reforms. It insists upon the maintenance and enlargement of the navy and army, and the extension of German colonial policy even to the extent of waging war if necessary. Its nationalism is altogether undemocratic, and, except in this fundamental respect, its socialism is very Social-Democratic. The movement is threatened a serious setback by the recent withdrawal of the extreme Liberal wing, which insists that all reference to Christianity shall be kept out of the party. This wing holds with the Social-Democrats that religion must be made altogether a private matter.

A glance over the past twenty years of German Christian Socialist activity shows: 1. It has aroused the Protestant Church of Germany as nothing else has done since the days of the Reformation. 2. That while it succeeded for a season in bringing many phases of Protestant thought and work together for social progress, these differences have again separated them in their political activities. 3. It has had a potent influence in leading the government into the steps it has already taken in social reforms. 4. While it has all along fought the vagaries and atheism of Social-Democracy, it has brought the good points of their contention to the attention of the German people. 5. That its very wide influence is not at all to be measured by its apparently small political following. 6. That it has shown other religious bodies that some phases of German Protestantism are wide awake and alive to the principles contended for by Martin Luther.

The writer counts

#### A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH REV. DR. STÖCKER

as one of the most pleasant hours in his study of this movement. He found him correcting proofs of the religious and political papers he edits. He has a striking physical resemblance to the late Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston. In our many inquiries he showed an evident desire to tell the truth, and several times became thoroughly aroused.

In reply to my first question as to wherein he differs from Naumann and Göhre, who withdrew from his party to organize the National Socialists, he said:

"We differ in our starting point. I am by nature a Conservative and orthodox, and they are Radicals and liberal. I insist on the Gospel in everything. Naumann at first would consent to it as far as the common people were concerned, but now he holds that Christianity is for the individual only and must be divorced from political parties."

As to his attitude to the anti-Semitic movement, he said: "I was the first to protest against the unjust proportion of favorable positions and conditions held by the Jews. I never opposed them as a race or a religion, but have objected to their greed and unfairness in the press and in politics. I am not responsible if others have acted in this movement from business or religious prejudice. I have not."

As to his present seat in the Reichstag, he said he was not elected by Conservative votes, but on a definite Christian-Socialist platform. He represents Siegenfeldt, a manufacturing place, and his electors were chiefly Liberals but very devout Christians.

Concerning the attitude of the University to his movement, he said: "As a rule they endorse my political economy, but care nothing for my Christianity. Dr. Adolph Wagner, professor of political economy in Berlin University, helped me to found the party, and while he still remains a member he is not as active as he was at first."

When questioned as to the bitter opposition he had received from church and political partisans, he smiled and said it had greatly subsided during the past year. When asked for the reason he said: "I have recently won two important lawsuits in the courts. One, I am sorry to say, was against a brother minister who had slanderously assailed me. The other was against one of the richest men in Germany and member of the Reichstag, who had been guilty of the same offence. Both were defeated on every point and had to pay heavy costs."

When asked for an explanation for his activity with the Conservatives, he said: "When the government manifested such hostility to our Christian-Socialist party movement, I hoped our end might be reached in another way, and so I organized the Church Social Congress. I withdrew from this congress because of religious and political discord. I have since acted with the Conservatives until recently. The policy of the Conservative party is now to forcibly squelch the Social-Democracy, but I hold for their equal freedom with other parties and an adoption by the state of such of their measures as are wholesome, as the best way of allaying discontent."

As to his relation to Roman Catholic social reformers in the Reichstag, he said: "We act in closest touch and harmony. The Emperor has recently appointed the leading Roman Catholic Socialist in the Reichstag a professor of political economy in Munich, but Protestant Socialism he is doing all he can to suppress."

When asked if he had ever met Carlyle or Ruskin or Maurice or Kingsley, he said he never had, nor had he ever had any personal connection with any other social propaganda. "But," said he, "we are fascinated with the writings of these dear men, and love their noble spirits."

Berlin, Germany.

## THE FAMILY

## THE OLD SOLDIER OF SEVENTY-SIX

REV. EDWARD A. RAND.

"Hark! hear that hail upon the panes!  
 'Twas such a night," the old man said,  
 "That Washington to Trenton went —  
 My comrades, too — and all are dead."

"We crossed the icy Delaware;  
 We marched nine miles that wild,  
 wild night,  
 Nine miles of northeast wind and storm,  
 To find the foe and spring the fight."

"At morn the Hessians saw aghast  
 The ragged Continentals come!  
 Before those spectres of the storm  
 How vain the Hessian life and drum!"

"We made two lines of strong attack,  
 Two columns burning for the fray,  
 That Washington and Sullivan  
 Sent out like thunderbolts that day."

"And Stark was there, the brave John  
 Stark;  
 The winter-cold had numbed his men,  
 But how they charged — Oh, hear them  
 cheer!  
 They ran like hounds, and cheered  
 again!"

The soldier paused; saluting, rose;  
 "Ho! comrades, out again — all there?  
 What pluck and faith — I'll go with  
 you!  
 Again we'll cross the Delaware!"

At morn there was an empty chair,  
 For he had reached the Silent Tide,  
 And, crossing in the night, he joined  
 His comrades on the other side.

Watertown, Mass.

## Thoughts for the Thoughtful

They never fall who die in a great cause.  
 The block may soak their gore,  
 Their heads may sodden in the sun,  
 Their limbs be strung to city gates and castle  
 walls,

But still their spirit walks abroad, the years  
 Elapse, and others share as dark a doom;  
 They but augment the deep and sweeping  
 thoughts

Which overpower all others, and conduct the  
 world at last to freedom.

— Byron.

Such souls never die: they only go out  
 of sight. "Dying, behold they live!"  
 Their souls have passed into the heart of  
 the nation. Death transforms them from  
 an individual power among us into a uni-  
 versal presence within us. So Washington  
 has gone into the nation's life. — James  
 Freeman Clarke.

Sunrise follows the setting of the sun,  
 and the sunset of life is the sunrise of im-  
 mortality. — Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.

It is not wise for a Peter to try to be a  
 John, but rather to be the best Peter possi-  
 ble; and John to be the best John possible,  
 rather than seek to be a Paul. — Mary  
 Lyon.

We are not living rightly until we are  
 right with God. The lower chambers of  
 our being alone are occupied until then, the  
 store-rooms and basements and cellars  
 only. We stoop and creep. We do stand  
 up in our full height only in the service of  
 God. These three great gifts together make  
 up the greatness and glory, the blessedness  
 and beauty of life — the clear perception

that sees Him as supreme; the opened ear  
 that hears His voice; and then the swift  
 and glad surrender that cries, "Here am I,  
 send me." — Mark Guy Pearse.

Am I to thank God for everything? Am  
 I to thank Him for bereavement, for pain,  
 for poverty, for toil? . . . Be still, my soul,  
 thou hast misread the message. It is not to  
 give thanks for everything, but to give  
 thanks in everything. It is not to praise  
 God for the night, but to bless Him that the  
 night is not deeper. — George Matheson D. D.

I do not expect that "time" and "past"  
 are any more at all to them who dwell in  
 the celestial sunrise what they are to us; I  
 do not suppose the years we count so sadly  
 have anything more to do with their dear  
 relations to us. Our life is not slow detail,  
 and pain to linger in, as they see it. Neither  
 can they forget; there are no forgetting  
 spaces. — A. D. T. Whitney.

As experience advances we ought to get  
 nearer to the realization of "whom, not  
 having seen, we love; and in whom, though  
 now we see Him not, yet believing, we re-  
 joice with joy unspeakable and full of glo-  
 ry." Should we not be able to speak of  
 Him and feel toward Him something as  
 certainly as of a living friend whom we  
 knew to be in the next room? — James  
 Smetham.

Besetting sins are among the most entic-  
 ing. They would not be besetting sins un-  
 less they were. Whatever their form, they  
 have a grip on us which we never fully real-  
 ize till we try to cast them off. Trifling al-  
 though they may sometimes seem, as we  
 first face them, we soon learn that our rela-  
 tion to them is that of a real, terrible bond-  
 age. If we are to live Christian lives in any  
 true sense, to know anything of the happi-  
 ness, freedom and usefulness of true follow-  
 ers of Christ, it can only be as we consecrate  
 ourselves without reservation to the struggle  
 which begins when we first learn what  
 Christ is like, and continues till our last  
 breath — the struggle to overcome, in His  
 name and for His sake, the sin which doth  
 so easily beset us. — Congregationalist.

I know few Christians so convinced of  
 the splendor of the rooms in their Father's  
 house as to be happier, when their friends  
 are called to those mansions, than they  
 would have been if the Queen had sent for  
 them to live at court; nor has the church's  
 most ardent "desire to depart, and be with  
 Christ," ever cured it of the singular habit  
 of putting on mourning for every person  
 summoned to such departure. — Ruskin.

Our active service may or may not be  
 pleasing to the Lord, according to what is  
 the motive behind it; but if we would cul-  
 tivate something that can never fail to  
 please Him, we will seek to have always  
 that "meek and quiet spirit, which is in the  
 sight of God of great price." Stop and think  
 for a moment what an inestimable privilege  
 it is to be able to offer to the Lord something  
 that is of "great price" to Him, and see if  
 we shall not be stirred up to cultivate more  
 and more of this inward quietness of spirit,  
 that knows no anxiety and no hurry. —  
 Hannah Whitall Smith.

Many persons yield to the weight of a  
 duty, and let themselves be bent down  
 under it. We see men bowing under their  
 load until their very body grows crooked,  
 and they can look only downward. We see  
 them become prematurely old. The light  
 goes out of their eyes; the freshness fades  
 out of their cheeks; the sweetness leaves

their spirit. Few things in life are sadder  
 than the way some people let themselves be  
 bent down by their load of duty or care.  
 There really is no reason why this should  
 be so. God never puts any greater burden  
 upon us than we are able to bear, with the  
 help He is ready to give. Christ stands ever  
 close beside us, willing to carry the heaviest  
 end of every load that is laid upon us. —  
 J. R. Miller, D. D.

Dwell deep! The little things that chafe and  
 fret,

O waste not golden hours to give them heed!  
 The slight, the thoughtless wrong, do thou for-  
 get;

Be self-forgotten in serving others' need.  
 Thou faith in God through love for man shalt  
 keep.

Dwell deep, my soul, dwell deep!

Dwell deep! Forego the pleasure if it bring  
 Neglect of duty; consecrate each thought;  
 Believe thou in the good of everything,  
 And trust that all unto the wisest end is  
 wrought.

Bring thou this comfort unto all who weep.  
 Dwell deep, my soul, dwell deep!

— James Buckham.

## A RARE GRACE

BERTHA GERNEAUX WOODS.

It is George Eliot who speaks of "that  
 slight hard thing called girlishness,"  
 and a touch of that hardness is possibly  
 characteristic of youth in general. It is  
 not the period when it is easy to "pass by  
 a transgression." The sense of justice is  
 no stronger than in later life, but it is per-  
 haps mixed with more of self-assertion.  
 It is more clamorous for satisfaction, and  
 often concerns itself with humiliatingly  
 trivial things. Sometimes this spirit grows  
 by what it feeds on. Sometimes it works its  
 own cure, and we grow more lenient in  
 our judgments as we increase in years. It  
 is so difficult to make life what it should  
 be, we find, and patience with the slips of  
 our brother becomes less hard a thing.  
 Afterward we are not apt to regret the  
 leniency. It is the other attitude — the  
 uncompromising "eye for an eye" spirit  
 — that sooner or later brings us to a reali-  
 zation that memory is indeed capable of  
 becoming what a clergyman once called  
 it, "the saddest of our faculties."

Whittier's biographer tells us that a  
 young writer (whose name he mercifully  
 withholds) sent the dear Quaker poet  
 shortly before his death a book of original  
 verses. Evidently it miscarried, for the  
 first intimation Whittier had of it or its  
 writer's existence, came to him in his last  
 illness in the shape of a letter impertinent-  
 ly taking him to task for not having ac-  
 knowledged the gift with a personal letter  
 and a volume of his own works. Even  
 Whittier's benevolence, it was thought,  
 would hardly endure this piece of ill-bred  
 injustice; but, turning to his attendant,  
 he gave instructions that a volume of his  
 poems be sent at once to his correspondent,  
 with a letter explaining his apparent re-  
 missness. "The poor man does not under-  
 stand the circumstances, which must be  
 explained to him pleasantly," he said.

The letter and package were promptly  
 sent, but before they could have reached  
 their destination, Whittier had gone out  
 from his New England home to "return  
 no more forever." It was a striking ex-  
 emplification of those words he had used  
 more than once during that last illness —  
 "Love — love to all the world."

A throb of appreciation and admiration



we must all feel who read this incident in the last chapter of our beloved poet's earthly life. "A glory to pass by a transgression" takes on added meaning. In our best moments we all wish we were capable of such magnanimity, and sigh that we are not. Few of us have the exquisite grace as a gift of nature. Can we acquire it? Surely we can, by a closer study and imitation of Him who went about doing good to all men, who reviled not His revilers, and who prayed just before going to the Father: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Washington, D. C.

### EMMAUS

We go along life's weary, saddened way,  
Grieving for hope entombed, faith's  
loosened cord,  
Nor deem that all about us the glad day  
Glow with the glory of our risen Lord.

Beside us walks, unasked, an unknown  
Form;

Our eyes are holden by our blinding tears,  
Although at times our hearts grow strangely  
warm,  
Thrilled with prophetic fire of vanished  
years.

But when day wanes and our late welcomed  
Guest

Blesses and breaks to us the living bread,  
We recognize the brow by thorns once  
pressed,

Our hope and faith arisen from the dead.

—GEORGE M. BUCK, in *Christian Advocate*.

### MOLLIE'S WASTED DAY

"BEHOLD the rapt expression, the ecstatic eyes! One need note nothing more to label it 'Portrait of a Girl with a Camera—first day of possession.' Such a smile never dawns two morns on human face. You perceive, the privilege of gazing upon you is enough to transform a man, a mere plodding, everyday man, into a poet."

Mollie turned from the camera for a moment to look at her brother. She tried to be very dignified and reproving, but it was no use.

"I wouldn't be a goose, Tom," she began, then the sentence broke into a joyful little laugh. "I don't care; say anything you please. It's just too good to believe, that I really have it at last, and you can't tease me about it if you try all day. To think that that little black box with all its mysterious possibilities is mine, mine, mine!" and she ended by dancing round the room with the little black box hugged rapturously in her arms. "There, now," she cried, daringly, "that's the way I feel, and I'm going to do it. If a first day of possession can come only once, I'm going to enjoy every minute of it, and I'll not be laughed out of it."

Tom gazed at her tragically. "The pity of it," he murmured. "So young and yet"—

Mollie put her fingers threateningly on the lever. "You're in a beautiful light," she warned him. "One word more"—

But Tom had fled. From the hall he called back that he had always hoped he wasn't a coward, but he could not face an amateur's first attempt.

Mollie laughed again; it was so easy to laugh that morning. She went across the room and cuddled coaxingly against her mother.

"I'm so happy!" she said, with a long breath of content. "I can't think when

I've been so happy before since Aunt Rosa brought me that wonderful doll from Paris. Mother"—

"Well?" in the mother's understanding voice.

"I'm afraid I fretted and was cross. It seemed so long to wait till I could earn the money when all the other girls were having such fun with their cameras. But I'm glad now. It seems somehow as if every day I've waited has just piled up the gladness for me."

Mother smiled and gave a loving, wistful glance into the bright, girlish face.

"It isn't only cameras, dear," she said quickly; "everything gains if the waiting is for God's time; and if God's time should be heaven's and not earth's, we need never worry or grow impatient; it will all be made up and the lost joy yet be found up there."

Mollie replied with a silent caress. Mother's thoughts were not always easy to answer in words. When she spoke it was again of her happy day.

"It all fits in so beautifully," the joyful voice ran on. "I had been impatient to go to the hospital to see Helen; now I'm glad it was postponed because I can take pictures for souvenirs of the day. A whole afternoon with Helen, and a new camera! It's almost too much happiness for one day to hold. I'm not sure that Tom wasn't right, and that it's not going to my head after all!"

The trip to town was a magic journey to Mollie. With her hand on the little black box she sat and dreamed of the day before her. It was almost a year since Helen had entered the hospital, and in all that time Mollie had not seen her. There had been letters—not many because Helen was too busy, but eager and brimming with the joy of her work, full of fascinating glimpses of life in the hospital world. Now, at last, Mollie was to see it all for herself.

She was shown into the reception room. Only one other visitor was there, a little faded woman in a dress of rusty black, scant and shabby but perfectly neat, one of the dresses that tell a whole life history. Mollie longed to say something; her mother would have, she knew, but she was only a girl and hadn't lived much and didn't know sorrow; what could she say to a face like that?

It was the woman who spoke; her eyes dwelt hungrily on the girl.

"Have you got anybody here?"

"I don't—understand," Mollie faltered.

"Anybody sick, I mean. I took it you came to visit somebody. Folks mostly does, here. I come every visiting day."

"No, I came to see one of the nurses," Mollie answered, gently. "You have a friend here, then? I hope it isn't a severe illness."

The little woman looked away out the window. Her lips twitched, but she steadied them instantly. One felt that she often steadied them so.

"It's my husband," she said, simply. "He was a slater, and he had a fall off a roof. He's an old man. The doctors don't think"—

But she couldn't quite say it. She wiped her eyes silently with a poor cotton handkerchief. In a moment she turned back to the girl.

"I'd orter be ashamed to be burdening a stranger," she said, humbly. "Young folks don't know about such things, and we don't want them to. I'm really sorry I spoke so. Is that a picture machine you have?"

Mollie tried to meet the brave effort. She told about how she had worked for her camera, and her happiness now that she had it, and of the pictures she and Helen were going to take of the hospital.

The little woman listened with unselfish interest.

"It do seem wonderful that any one could take pictures with a box like that," she said. "I've seen them on the streets, but somehow I couldn't believe in them very much. They must be real nice to have."

A sudden impulse came to Mollie. "Will you let me take your picture?" she asked, eagerly. "Maybe it wouldn't be good. I've never taken any all by myself, but I'd like to try. You could sit them where you are, if you would turn your face a little bit more toward the light. May I try?"

Into the faded face came the flush of some strong emotion, but the question was commonplace.

"Would I take so, not fixed up any?"

"I'd like it best so," Mollie answered, quickly.

The little woman turned toward the light and folded her shabbily-gloved hands primly in her lap.

"I guess I'm ready," she said.

Mollie glanced at her critically. She was stiff, certainly, but not all her consciousness of sitting for a picture could destroy the wistful, patient courage in her face.

"It is beautiful," Mollie said, softly.

"Now keep so just for a moment."

The little woman sat erect and motionless. Mollie counted the seconds. At the end of fifteen she nodded.

"That's all," she said. "I hope it will be good. Will you give me your address, so that I can send you one if it is? I have a card here in my pocket; I can write it on that."

She wrote the name and address hurriedly, for she heard a step in the corridor, and it must be Helen. She looked up, her eyes alight with eager expectation. But it was not Helen who stood before her in the immaculate blue uniform, but a stranger, and in her hand was a letter addressed in Helen's writing.

"Miss Wayne asked me to give you this," the nurse said, "and I was to do anything for you that I could. Will you read it now? I think it will explain."

Mollie tore the note open and read it, the disappointment in her eyes deepening with every line:—

MOLLIE, MOLLIE DEAR: I don't know how to tell you. I am hoping that something will prevent your coming, for just this morning my orders were changed, and instead of being off duty in the afternoon as I have been for weeks past, I am on from one to seven. I tried my best to get excused if only for an hour, but I couldn't. I can't tell you how disappointed I am for you and for myself, both. I have asked some of the girls to take care of you if you do come. They will take you through the wards where visitors are allowed to go, and do everything possible to make you enjoy it.

Mollie folded the letter and glanced up in a dazed fashion. The nurse looked at her sympathetically.

"I'd be delighted to take you over the building if you care to go," she said.

But Mollie shook her head. "You are very kind," she answered, "but we've been planning it so long together, Helen and I, I think I'd rather wait till I can go with her. Please don't think me rude or ungrateful, will you?"

"No, indeed," the nurse replied; "I understand it easily. Miss Wayne will be more disappointed than you are."

Mollie picked up her camera and went slowly toward the door. She quite forgot to say good-by to the little woman in black; afterwards she remembered and was sorry.

The home sympathy comforted a little. Tom in his dear, funny, loud-voiced way made her laugh by his tirade against superintendents and orders; and father said that she would have to try it again some time

soon. In the evening, when she and her mother were alone together, she said slowly: "I wish I could know why such things have to be."

"If God wanted it," her mother answered, gently, "wasn't that enough, dear?"

Then, somehow, the thought stayed with her and the bitterness of the day did not come back again. There was the camera. How ungrateful for a girl with a new camera to be fretting! She would wait and be glad till God's time came.

So she made her pictures, and one went to the little woman whom she had met at the hospital. As the weeks passed, and she heard nothing of it, it slipped out of her memory; until one day a letter came addressed in a cramped, unaccustomed hand. She glanced over it with a puzzled face; then, suddenly, she understood, and carried it to her mother. They read the letter together:—

MISS MOLLIE GRANT: I want to tell you about the picture you sent me. I guess you'll think I've forgotten, but I haven't; I've thanked the dear Lord every day for sending you to take it. You see my husband—I told you how sick he was—he missed me days when visitors wasn't allowed; he was always real good to me, Jason was; he wasn't never one of the men that grew careless about his wife; he used to say that I looked just as I did when I was married. I knew, of course, 'twasn't so, but 'twas a comfort to have him think so. So I took the picture to him and you don't know how pleased he was. He had it with him all the time; the nurses said he wasn't content to have it out of his sight a minute. Even at last, though I was with him—I thank God I was with him—he kept the picture in his hand. I left it so.

I ain't anything at writing—I'm afraid I haven't said it in the way I should. But all my life I'll thank you for it—all my life I'll love and bless you for the kindness you did to a stranger.

Very respectfully, yours gratefully,

MARY OSGOOD.

Mollie's face, flushed and humble, was buried on her mother's shoulder.

"O mother," she cried, "I thought I was going for myself; if I'd known that it was one of God's errands! I was so cross over it, too, and went off and forgot to say good-by, and counted the day as all wasted. I don't deserve anything beautiful out of it, not the least thing!"

Mother's voice, tender with memories, answered her joyously: "That is the way God gives, dear."—MABEL NELSON THURSTON, in *Wellspring*.

### The Feelings of Children

A STORY in a recent number of *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "Shame," throws a sort of flash-light on that mysterious realm untraveled by older feet in which children dwell. A little fellow whose parents are away from home is provided by a rough and ill-tempered cook with a couple of hastily made sandwiches, which she crams for him into a tin pail. Thus provided, the child goes off happily enough to join a picnic to which other children, accompanied by grown people, have gone with their nicely filled baskets and bags of luncheon. Somebody sends up a shout as the little child approaches. "Jimmy Trescott's brought his picnic in a pail!" Other children take up the cry, and the small boy is presently a pariah. Hovering on the edge of the throng, utterly humiliated and wretched, but for the kindness of a young lady who takes pity upon him and shares with him her dainty luncheon, the boy's day would have been spoiled.

The incident is true to life. We cannot deny the fact that there is a vein of cruelty in childhood and that children are often the most heartless little prigs imaginable. Then, too, we find by talking with those who remember their own childhood vividly that there were experiences which they had,

bitter and desolate enough at the time, though they seem trivial in after life. An elderly woman recalls going to a picnic when a child and taking with her as part of her luncheon some bread rolls split in two and buttered. When they were produced another child said scornfully: "See, Hester has brought such funny cakes of bread." The other girls laughed and Hester's mortification was complete. A little girl whose mother was a generation beyond her time, was obliged one winter to go to school wearing a cape manufactured at home out of the old-fashioned blanket shawl. In these days we would call it a golf cape and it would be in the height of fashion, but poor little Matilda was singular in wearing it and suffered much distress, going round by back ways and hiding her face a whole season through. Children are queer little beings, and deserve an amount of study and sympathy which they do not always receive.—AUNT MARJORIE, in *Christian Intelligencer*.

### THE HEROINE

Her raiment changes with the fleeting fashions

Of years that pass, but she abides in sooth

Unchanged, the star and shrine of human passions,

Or wise and old, or sweet in flowerlike youth.

Naomi she, the veiled and bent with sorrows,

Or clear-eyed Ruth, or Dido famed and fair,

Helen the beautiful, of dim tomorrows,

Or sad Elaine, slain by her love's despair.

She trails her soundless garments down the ages,

A vision and a dream, or rustling steals Past trembling arras in those haunted pages

Where man forever fights and woman kneels.

Our modern books and pictures often show her

Serene and college-bred und trimly gowned,

But able yet to make for all who know her This queer old world one vast enchanted ground.

To bind and loose, this still remains her mission,

To loose and bind;—whatever be her name,

Her date, from Homer down, or her condition,

The heroine herself abides the same.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER, in *Harper's Magazine*.

### Thankful for Mother

"MOTHER looks just as young as she did when you saw her, and better than ever," said a young man in answer to my question as to the welfare of his mother. It had been many years since I had looked into that mother's face, for we had drifted in different directions, but I remembered her as a young mother with a family of little children, and I had noted her sweet devotion to their interests, and her patient ways in her daily ministrations to them in the home. I had not seen this mother's boy since he was her "little cavalier" in a far-off town in the West. I had congratulated her on having a boy so thoughtful of the little things that make a mother's daily routine so much happier and lighter. I was glad to find that with the growth into manhood he had still kept up that beautiful way of thinking all the while of something to help and cheer mother.

"I see that mother gets a vacation every year before I take mine," he added, with a bright smile on his face. "This year she has been East to visit her old home and the friends she knew when she was a girl, and it has done her lots of good."

"The same mother's boy as ever," I said. "What a blessing you must be to her! She has thanked God very often for giving her such a son, I know."

"I've thanked God many a time for giving me such a mother," he rejoined. "It is a great blessing for a boy to have a good mother such as I have, and I want to do all I can for her, because she has done so much for me."

"That is the secret of her looking so young and being better than ever," I thought. There are many, many children in the world, and most of them love their mothers very dearly, without doubt, but they are not thoughtful of them. They take it as a matter of course that mother should do for them even if she is weary, and they often try her and vex her in many ways instead of making the days of her toil and care easier and happier for her.

By cultivating this beautiful characteristic in childhood of being thoughtful of mother, the boy will not neglect his mother when he goes out into the world to make a place for himself. The interests of mother will always be in his mind. He will not forget the little attentions that make her so happy, or the small gifts that come just at an opportune time. "I wish I had done so and so for mother, but I never thought of it," said a young man after his mother had passed away. He loved his mother, but he was not thoughtful of her until it was too late.

The mother craves the love and attention of her boys, even if they have grown to manhood—to her they are her very own just as surely as when they were little children in the home nest.—SUSAN TEALL PERRY, in *Christian Work*.

### ABOUT WOMEN

—Mrs. Alice Kent Robertson, well known in Boston as an interpreter of Shakespeare and other authors, is meeting with success in her readings from Rudyard Kipling's works.

—Mrs. Ada Melville Shaw, until recently with the *Epworth Herald*, has become associate editor of the *Union Signal*.

—Mrs. Sarah F. Dick has just been elected for the eighteenth time as cashier of a National Bank in Wabash, Ind. She is the wife of one of the heavy stockholders.

"I have reached this decision after earnest and prayerful consideration, because it seems to me this is the work which God calls me to do." A model letter of acceptance of a great trust—no gush, no promises in fulsome language of large achievements. Thus Miss Mary E. Woolley informed the trustees of Mt. Holyoke that she will heed their summons to its presidency.—*Congregationalist*.

—Some one familiar with women's work in large cities has lately called attention to the fact that no woman has as yet taken the position of "ladies' companion" at any of our big hotels. Such a companion should hold herself in readiness to act as chaperon or cicerone to the women traveling alone who desire to visit galleries, or do shopping, etc. Enough strangers come to town to make such an office profitable, one would think; for the solitary woman traveler who wishes to see the sights has no resource except to appeal to a Woman's Exchange for a chaperon.—*Harper's Bazar*.

—Miss Alice C. Fletcher is about to publish a book of unique interest, "Indian Story and Song from North America." Miss Fletcher is one of the best known students of Indian character and customs in the country, and the holder of the Thaw Fellowship at the Peabody Museum in Cam-



bridge. In the present volume she brings together thirty typical songs, most of them gathered from the Pawnees and Omahas, in each case giving both words and music, and adding an account of the legend or ceremonial on which the song is based.

— Women wood-carvers are becoming more numerous in this country, but in Sweden it has been a woman's occupation for some time, and the best known carver in Stockholm is Froken Göbel, who employs fifteen girls. These workers not only do the light and delicate work, but the part that requires more vigorous handling of the chisel as well. Many carvers receive from \$20 to \$25 a week. Some women in New York earn a handsome income at carving crumb trays, footstools, screens and bellows frames. Figure work requires the study of anatomy, but grotesque figures and "line" work can be done without this.

— Mrs. Reed, of Chicago, began business as a professional shopper for persons living where shopping facilities are meagre, but she has enlarged the scope of her operations to an extraordinary extent. Now, according to *Leslie's Weekly*, she buys everything from gingham aprons to locomotives. In fact, locomotives and other railroad equipments have become her specialty. She has lately been appointed purchasing agent of the new Pacific & Northern Idaho Railroad, and has already bought many tons of railway machinery, steel rails, and other railroad appurtenances. She has not relinquished her general shopping business, but she says it is easier to buy a locomotive than a new spring bonnet. She is the only woman on record who goes "shopping" in steel-works and machine-shops, but she is fond of the work and has made it an eminent success.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

### PATTIE MAKES A CALL

#### A Story for Washington's Birthday

FRANCES J. DELANO.

THE day before Washington's Birthday, as the children were walking home from school and talking very fast, they saw Miss Smith open her back door and peep out, then shut it again quickly. It was a rare occasion, and very exciting, when the children saw Miss Smith.

"Oh, my!" exclaimed Pattie. "I wouldn't go in that house for a whole dollar—no, I wouldn't!"

"Does anybody ever go in there, do you s'pose?" asked Mamie, in a frightened whisper.

"No-o-o-o!" exclaimed John, in great surprise; "er course not. Miss Smith keeps the door locked day and night. I knocked on the door once—I was going to sell some greens—but when I heard her trying to turn the key, I got away. I don't want any tricks played on me. She's a witch, she is! That's why she lives alone and keeps the house locked up and the blinds shut."

"Oh! Oh!" exclaimed Pattie, shuddering, as she glanced at the gloomy little house. "Let's run."

"There now," she said, when they were safely past, "let's talk about tomorrow. What you going to do to celebrate?"

"I'm going to have some fun," said John. "We boys are going to shoot at a target."

"I'm going away to visit my auntie," said Mamie.

"Well," exclaimed Pattie, "mamma

has made me a little plum cake, and papa is going to bring me a flag tonight; but I don't know just how to celebrate. Seems as if I ought to do something. Papa says that to really celebrate Washington's Birthday we must be brave, because Washington was. He says Washington did things, and didn't mind one bit if he was afraid, but I couldn't be like that. Besides, I don't see any fun in that kind of celebrating."

Just here Pattie reached her own gate, and said good-night to the children. When she entered her mamma's sitting-room she sat down with her playthings behind the sofa, which was placed across one corner of the room. Mamma and Aunt Sue were talking, and presently Pattie heard Miss Smith's name.

"She's very poor," said mamma.

"And all alone in the world, poor thing!" exclaimed Aunt Sue.

"Tomorrow will be a sad day for her. It was on Washington's Birthday that her sister died."

"Some of us must try and go in to see her," said Aunt Sue. "She's odd and queer, but she's a good woman, and she needs company."

Pattie sat staring in her doll's face while this conversation was going on.

"Miss Smith a good woman!" she exclaimed to herself. "And old and poor, and feels bad because her sister is dead!" Pattie had never thought of Miss Smith as having feelings like other people.

On the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, just as Aunt Sue was putting on her things to call upon Miss Smith, company came, and calls were out of the question for that day.

"It's too bad!" said mamma. "Very likely there'll not be a soul in to see her today."

Pattie stood by the window and looked out across the fields at Miss Smith's lonely little house.

"She can't be a witch," said Pattie, "because mamma said she was a good woman, but, oh, dear!"—and Pattie shook her head—"I don't want to go to her house one bit. But mamma can't go, and Aunt Sue can't, and I'm all the one there is left. S'pos'n' when I knocked on the door a real witch should open it? But of course there won't," and Pattie tried to be quite disgusted with herself for thinking of such a thing. "I'm going any way. I'll take Miss Smith a piece of my cake, and I'll carry her the flag because it's Washington's Birthday."

There was a frightened look in Pattie's eyes, but the little mouth was closed very tightly as she hurried on her coat and hood. She ran every step of the way for fear her heart might fail her were she to walk; but the knock on Miss Smith's back door was none the less energetic because the little hand trembled.

When the key was turning in the rusty lock Pattie remembered how John had run away under similar circumstances; but she kept her eyes on the door, and when Miss Smith's face appeared in the tiny crack that was opened, Pattie spoke up very resolutely: "I've brought you these," she said, holding up the plum cake and the flag, "and I wish you a nice Washington's Birthday."

Miss Smith had had a gloomy day, and the sight of the little face and the sound of the sweet young voice could not bring a smile to her face. She opened the door, and Pattie stepped in.

It was a dark little kitchen, and Miss Smith was a very sombre-looking person, but the brisk February air was tingling in Pattie's veins; moreover, it was Washington's Birthday, and there was a great deal to talk about, so it wasn't very long before Pattie's tongue was running on as fast as it did at home. Miss Smith got to talking too, and she forgot that she was old and poor and lonely.

"When I come again," said Pattie, as she got up to go, "will you please tell me some more about when you were a little girl?"

The poor old lady really did smile now at the thought of Pattie coming again. "Indeed," she said, "I hope you'll come again, for you've cheered me a sight, and I'll tell you all the stories I can think of."

At night papa asked Pattie how she had celebrated Washington's Birthday.

"I called on Miss Smith," said Pattie.

"You did!" exclaimed papa, greatly surprised. "Why, I know a little girl who said she didn't dare go by the house alone."

"I was afraid," confessed Pattie, blushing scarlet, "but I'm not now. John said Miss Smith was a witch, but she isn't one bit, if she does look like one; and she tells lovely stories, and I'm going again."

Then papa took Pattie up in his arms. "Dear little girl," he said, "you celebrated Washington's Birthday just as he himself would have done if he had been a little girl in your place. You know he didn't stop doing things because he was afraid."

Fairhaven, Mass.

## Our Book

I received in due time your book. When I wrote you, it was one week after I had given Mellin's Food to the baby, then 3 months old, and ill with cholera infantum. I am glad to tell you that in less than 48 hours an improvement began to appear; the baby is well to-day and is the only one saved among 30 or 40 infants in the neighborhood who were sick at the same time. Ch. Courly, Buena Vista, Florida.

## Mellin's Food

We have a book called "The Care and Feeding of Infants" in which we give some valuable information in regard to infant feeding and particularly in regard to the use of Mellin's Food. It tells you what Mellin's Food is, tells you why cow's milk does not always agree with the baby, tells you how to use Mellin's Food. We will send this book free of charge to any mother who will send us her name.

Send us a postal for a free sample of Mellin's Food.

Mellin's Food Company  
Boston, Mass.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

## First Quarter Lesson IX

SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1900.

MARK 1: 21-34.

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, D. D., U. S. N.

## JESUS HEALING IN CAPERNAUM

## I Preliminary

1. GOLDEN TEXT: *And he healed many that were sick.* — Mark 1: 34.

2. DATE: April, A. D. 28.

3. PLACE: Capernaum, on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee, and its vicinity.

4. PARALLEL NARRATIVES: Matt. 8: 14-17; Luke 4: 31-41.

5. CONNECTION: The voice of the herald preacher had been stilled. The wilderness and the fords of the Jordan were no longer thronged with eager penitents from village and city. John was shut up in Machærus. But the word of the Lord was not bound. The "kingdom of God" was preached by the King himself, who, in the guise of an humble peasant, walked through the populous towns of Galilee calling upon the people to repent and believe. And he did not walk alone. At His call Peter and Andrew forthwith left their nets and fish — their earthly all — on the shore of the Galilean lake, to join Him as personal attendants and disciples; and James and John showed the same unhesitating promptness when He summoned them, also, to become "fishers of men," from the boat where, with their father and servants, they were mending their nets, which had been broken by an unexpected and miraculous catch of fish resulting from obedience to Jesus' command. Our Lord had already taken up His residence at Capernaum, and to this busy town, not far away, He now went, with the four. Peter had a home here, and Jesus was probably his guest. At this point our lesson begins.

6. HOME READINGS: Monday — Mark 1: 21-34. Tuesday — Luke 13: 10-17. Wednesday — Matt. 8: 23-34. Thursday — Matt. 12: 14-28. Friday — Acts 16: 14-18. Saturday — Isa. 42: 1-9. Sunday — Heb. 4: 12-16.

## II Introductory

It was Sabbath in Capernaum. Jesus, with His disciples, was in the synagogue, where His teaching of the kingdom astonished, while it impressed, His hearers. Nor was it His teaching alone that impressed them. An incident occurred that day of the most startling kind. A wretched demoniac, in a lucid moment, had followed the crowd into the synagogue. The unclean spirit which possessed him had left his victim undisturbed until Jesus began to speak; but he could not long endure the pure doctrine and presence of the Teacher. Suddenly the unhappy man was seized with a frenzy. The demon within him, aroused and fearful, discerning the true personality of Jesus and raging at the discovery, while at the same time he was irresistibly compelled to confess it, shrieked

through the organs of the unfortunate man a cry of dismay and deprecation: "What have we to do with Thee, Thou Jesus of Nazareth? Art Thou come to destroy us? I know Thee who Thou art, the Holy One of God." It sounded as though it was the victim himself, and not the demon, who uttered this cry; but it was the demon, and not the man, whom Jesus sternly rebuked, with the command to be silent and "come out of him;" and it was the invisible, malignant demon in his final act of rage and hate which convulsed the poor wretch, and then with a yell of horror and anguish came out of him. No wonder that the synagogue broke up in confusion; that the excited people uttered questions and comments; that the power of One who compelled fallen spirits to obey His word should startle and amaze them; and that the report of this strange occurrence should be carried through all Galilee.

From the synagogue, the services of which had probably been brought to an abrupt end by the excitement which followed the dispossession of the demoniac, Jesus went with the four disciples to Simon's house. Here a new appeal was made to His sympathy and intervention. The mother of Peter's wife had been prostrated by a violent attack of the malarial fever for which Capernaum was noted, and her case was at once brought to the notice of the Great Physician. He went to the sufferer's bedside, and, taking her by the hand, rebuked the fever with an authority which the disease obeyed "as if it had been an evil personality." Lifting her up, at the same moment she was instantly made well. Fever, pain, languor ceased, new life pulsed in her veins, and, with strength restored, she returned at once to her accustomed ministries in the household.

Even the rumor of this second miracle was not sufficient to induce the astonished Capernaumites to infringe upon the Sabbath law and carry their sick through the streets to the house where the Healer lodged; but as soon as the limit of holy time was reached, at the setting of the sun, the people streamed forth from their homes, and turned their eager steps to Simon's door. And they brought their sick with them — the fever-stricken, lame, blind, deaf, paralytic, and even those possessed of devils — hopeless cases, many of them, if not all. And through this extemporized hospital, in the cool of the evening, walked with compassionate steps the Healer, laying His potent hand on one, speaking a word of thrilling power to another, silencing and disenthraling a wretched demoniac too willing to confess His Messiahship. Beside Him thronged the healed, a joyous,

excited, grateful company, restored to health and life.

## III Expository

21. On the Sabbath day. — A fuller sketch than usual is given of this day's proceedings. **Synagogue** — an institution of the captivity (when the Jews were deprived of their temple) and transported to their own land as a convenient place for local worship, the reading of the Law, etc.; but no sacrifices were offered in them. Every principal town had its synagogue, sometimes more than one; in Jerusalem they numbered between four and five hundred. **Taught.** — Opportunity was usually given to visitors, after the reading of the "eighteen prayers" and the lessons of the day.

22. Were astonished at his doctrine R. V., "at his teaching"). — The tone and spirit, not less than the substance, amazed them. **As one that had authority** (R. V., "as having authority") — as the Authority; as the Truth himself. Says Schaff: "Christ is not one among others having authority, but the *only* One having authority — Himself the personal embodiment of the Truth." **Not as the Scribes** — who were the official transcribers, readers and interpreters of the Law, and who indeed spoke with "authority," but not self-derived. They based their authority on what learned rabbis had left on record. Christ spoke with personal authority, prefacing His teachings with the words, "Verily I say unto you" — a formula which the boldest of the Old Testament prophets never dared to use, and indeed never had the right to use.

23. A man with [literally "in"] an unclean spirit — not a lunatic, nor an epileptic, but a case of genuine "possession." Luke's language is more expressive: having the spirit of an unclean devil" (demon). Strange that such an one should be in the synagogue! "They usually haunted burial-places, and other spots most 'unclean' in the eyes of the Jews" (Geikie). **He cried out** — the demon within using the man's organs of speech, showing both his control over the man, and his own personality. It was the presence and words of Jesus which called forth the cry.

24. Let us alone (omitted in R. V.) — rather a howl or yell than an intelligible expression. In the margin it reads "Away!" Geikie translates it simply "Ha!" **What have we to do with thee?** — literally, "What to us and to thee?" — a resentment of interference, based on a consciousness of hostility. He felt the spell of the holy Presence, but raved against it. The Gadarenes used the same language (Matt. 8: 29). **Come to destroy us?** — to cast us into "the deep?" These demons seemed to live in fearful apprehension of being expelled from their human habitations and consigned to the abyss or place of torment. The plural "us" may mean that there were more than one possessing the man, or that "this one spoke for the entire circle of kindred spirits." **I know thee.** — The spectators did not

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Cures All Blood Humors  
America's Greatest Spring Medicine.



know Him; even His disciples did not recognize Him fully; but the devils knew him at once, and felt compelled to acknowledge that this Jesus of Nazareth was "the Holy One of God." **The Holy One of God.** — "The" is emphatic. Jesus was essentially the Holy One. An unclean spirit would especially be sensitive to this quality of holiness in Christ and recoil from it — not His wisdom, nor His power, but His holiness. The expression is also an acknowledgment of the Messiahship of Jesus (Dan. 9: 44).

25. **Jesus rebuked him** — rebuked the demon. The man himself appears to have no part at all in the colloquy or transaction, except to suffer in the process of exorcism. The word "rebuked" may be rendered "chid." Says Farrar: "Jesus never accepted nor tolerated this ghastly testimony to His origin and office." **Hold thy peace** — literally, "be thou muzzled," or "silenced," the term used for muzzling oxen. Says Trench: "It was to bring the truth itself into discredit and suspicion when it was borne witness to by the spirit of lies." **Come out of him.** — The double personality is distinctly recognized in this command.

26. **Had torn him** (R. V., "tearing him"). — The devil was not dispossessed without a final clutch of his victim, which revealed itself in a paroxysm. The demoniac fell to the ground convulsed and screaming with anguish, the demon yielding at last "with a wild howl," says Geikie; yet not hurting him, according to Luke's account. Only a word from our Lord was sufficient.

27. **Amazed** — at the miracle itself, the ease of its performance, and the evident superiority of the Exorcist. **Questioned.** — Wonder leads to inquiry. The synagogue became a babel, the spectators talking and arguing among themselves. **What thing . . . what doctrine** (R. V., "What is this? A new teaching?"). — In these abrupt sentences we see how intense was the astonishment of the people, and how quick their perception of "the new and unexampled power" shown by Jesus. To control the invisible world, and especially rebellious, fallen spirits, by His mere word, was enough to excite something more than amazement — to invest Him with superhuman dignity.

28. **Immediately his fame spread abroad** (R. V., "the report of him went out straightway"). — From lip to lip passed the tidings of this strange and wonderful scene till all Galilee heard of it and talked about the new Prophet.

29, 30. **Forthwith** — R. V., "straightway." **They** — Jesus and the four disciples, Andrew and Peter, James and John. **House of Simon** — Peter, who was now living at Capernaum. John (1: 45) mentions Bethsaida as "the city of Andrew and Peter." They must have removed to Capernaum early in the Gospel history. **Simon's wife's mother.** — Marriage, then, was no hindrance to the call of this apostle. "The first pope was a married man" (Whedon). The celibacy of the clergy is a purely papal invention. The inference of Jerome and other Roman expositors that Peter's wife was dead because her mother "ministered" unto the guests when she was healed, is disproved by Paul's defence, in 1 Cor. 9: 5, where Cephas (Peter) is especially mentioned as "leading about" a wife as his companion in apostolic travels. Her name, according to tradition, was Perpetua or Concordia. **Sick of a fever** — "a great fever" (Luke), which confined her to her bed (Matthew). The marshy suburbs of the town caused a malarial fever of a violent and somewhat malignant type. Says Geikie: "The physician would not allow Josephus, when hurt by his horse sinking into the neighbor-

ing marsh, to sleep even a single night in Capernaum, but hurried him on to Tarchaea." **Anon** — R. V., "straightway." **Tell him of her.** — So the disciples of the Baptist, after his death, buried him and "went and told Jesus." In sickness, in sorrow, there is none other to whom to go.

31. **Came** — to her bedside. Notice the brevity and vividness of Mark's account — nothing omitted, and yet the whole condensed into a single verse. **Took her by the hand** — "touched her hand" (Matthew); not necessary, for He could have healed her by a word without going to her bedside, but showing His sympathy and willingness. **Lifted her up** (R. V., "raised her up"). — Others might have lifted her without result; but simultaneously with Christ's "lifting" was the exercise of His omnipotent will, which healed the sick woman at once. Luke says that He "rebuked" the fever. **Immediately** — omitted in R. V. **Ministered unto them** — "unto him" (Matthew). The cure was plainly miraculous, for it was immediate — no languor or tedious convalescence intervening.

32, 33. **At even.** — Jewish scrupulousness would not permit the carrying of the sick through the streets until after sunset, when the Sabbath ended; the heat of the day might also have hindered. **All that were diseased** (R. V., "sick") — a glimpse at the unspecialized miracles of our Lord. He cured so many, and cured so rapidly, that no detailed account was possible. How numerous they would have been had all been recorded! **Possessed with devils** — always classed by themselves in the Gospels, and distinguished from the sick. **All the city** — both sick and well, drawn by the fame of His great miracle in the synagogue. **At the door** — of Peter's house. "Peculiar to Mark," says Schaff, "and suggesting the impression made on Peter looking out from the house." All Capernaum was at his door. Christ draws all men to Himself — all that need help either of body, or soul, or mind. He is the Healer, Teacher, Regenerator, of the race.

34. **Healed many** — healed "all" (Matthew), the "all" being "many." No disease of whatever kind or degree failed to yield at once to His word or touch. **Suffered not the devils to speak.** — Their confession of His Messiahship was untimely (too premature for His present ministry) and unworthy (considering its source). "The devils believe and tremble," but they remain devils. A man may believe in every doctrine of Christianity, and remain a sinner. Ryle quotes Luther as saying, "It is one thing to say, 'Christ is a Saviour'; it is quite another thing to say, 'Christ is my Saviour and Lord.' The devil can say the first; the true Christian alone can say the second. The life of Christianity consists in personal pronouns."

#### IV Illustrative

"When a man declares to me, 'I cannot believe in miracles,' I reply, 'I can, because I have witnessed them.' 'When and where?' 'On a certain street in this city is a man who was a week ago given over to every form of vice and brutality, and who is now a good citizen, an honest workman, a kind husband, a loving father, a pure, upright man. Surely, that is such a miracle as makes me forever believe in the possibility of miracles'" (Prof. Drummond, quoted by Peloubet).

— Bishop Thorold once found himself face to face with a pillar obstructing his view of the congregation. On returning to the vestry he said very quietly: "There are some advantages in preaching to a pillar; it doesn't yawn, it

doesn't blow its nose, and it doesn't take out its watch."

#### Great Revival in Burlington, Iowa

THE greatest revival meeting in the history of First Church, Burlington, Iowa, has just closed. It was the consummation of several months of most careful planning and thorough organization of the working forces of the church under the direction of the pastor, Rev. R. F. Hurlburt, Ph. D. A Sunday afternoon meeting for men was conducted by the pastor for several months preceding the special services with blessed results. Cottage prayer-meetings were held by the women of the church in different parts of the city as a preparation toward the same end. At the last Thursday evening prayer-meeting held before the special services began, 150 were present, and the character of the meeting showed that the revival had already begun. The results of all this careful preparation were at once manifest, as conversions occurred at the altar the very first night of the special meetings. Evangelist Hugh E. Smith and Singer Frank E. Robinson gave assistance for five weeks. Two hundred and fifty have been converted, a large number of backsliders have been reclaimed, the spiritual life of the church has been wonderfully quickened, and 175 have joined the church on probation; 25 joined by letter during the progress of the meetings, making 200 accessions in all as a result of the special effort, and still larger results are confidently expected. Many of those converted will unite with other churches. The city papers pronounce it the greatest revival ever held in Burlington.

## The Box and the Biscuit

The box in which **Uneeda Biscuit** are packed (owned solely by National Biscuit Company) has made a revolution in biscuit selling.

The biscuit packed in the box made a new standard in biscuit baking.

Every day the standard of **Uneeda Biscuit** goes higher. Every batch we bake is better. Every box increases your liking.

## Uneeda Biscuit

is not a nine day novelty, but an every day necessity.

**Uneeda**  
**Jinjer Wayfer too!**

NATIONAL BISCUIT  
COMPANY.

## OUR BOOK TABLE

**Recollections.** 1832 to 1886. By the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West, K. C. B. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$3.

Sir Algernon West was for many years private secretary to Mr. Gladstone. His work contains a mass of valuable reminiscences and entertaining recollections of the great statesman, and of many other prominent men and women of the time too numerous to fully catalogue. But among them may be mentioned Lord Palmerston, Sir Charles Ward, Lord Brougham, Lord Lawrence, Sir Arthur Helps, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Forster, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Lytton, Thackeray, Tennyson, and multitudes of others. It is written in very good taste, and is exceedingly interesting, especially to those who are familiar with English politics of the last half-century and wish to get an inside view of men and things.

**How Much is Left of the Old Doctrines?** A Book for the People. By Washington Gladden. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.25.

Dr. Gladden has here given us fifteen sermons, preached from his pulpit in Columbus, O., dealing with many current theological questions in a way that seems to us, in the main, very sensible and satisfactory. The reader who is in touch with the times will find in them but little that is startling. The author's idea appears to be that pretty much everything is left us that is of any particular value or importance from the modern evangelical point of view. He finds very little left of belief in predestination or other peculiarities of the old Calvinistic creed. His idea as to "how the worlds were made" is entirely in harmony with the evolutionary theories. Perhaps the most alarming chapter is the one headed, "Is there a Personal Devil?" Dr. Gladden thinks there is not, but admits that "some of the reported words and deeds of Jesus in connection with this subject" cannot be very well explained on this theory. He does not find the Bible historically or scientifically infallible, but does find in it the one book of priceless worth able to make us wise unto salvation through faith in Jesus Christ. And he is thoroughly orthodox on the doctrines of the Trinity, conversion, immortality.

**The Old Book and the Old Faith.** Reviewed in a Series of Lectures. By Robert Stuart MacArthur. E. B. Treat & Co.: New York. Price, \$1.50.

Sunday evening addresses on the Bible, animated by a strongly conservative spirit, and yet showing at some few points a recognition of the fact that things are not quite the same in all respects as they were fifty years ago. The author takes, on the whole, an excellent line sure to benefit any congregation by increasing their love for the Scriptures, their appreciation of the excellences therein contained, and their confidence in the integrity of the book. Such topics are treated as the "Inerrant Teaching," the "Peculiar Authority," the "Progressive Revelation," the "Remarkable Unity," the "Biographical Honesty," the "Ancient History," the "Artistic Influence," and the "Appropriate Study"—of the Bible.

**Jane Eyre. Shirley. Vilette.** By Charlotte Brontë (Currer Bell). With an introduction by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$1.75 each.

These three volumes of the Haworth Edition of Miss Brontë's works are exceedingly handsome specimens of the book-maker's art. Binding and letter-press are admirable, and the illustrations well chosen. Mrs. Ward gives in the case of each a fitting and valuable essay dealing with the circumstances of its production, and estimating its value. "Vilette," first issued

in 1853, she regards as the masterpiece, though it has never been so widely read as "Jane Eyre" (published in 1847), and probably the majority of English readers prefer "Shirley" (published in 1849). Of "Vilette" she says: "It is the most assertive, the most challenging, of books. From beginning to end it seems to be written in flame. And the detail is, as a rule, much more assured and masterly than in the two earlier books. It has not only imagination and romance, it has knowledge of life, and accuracy of social vision, in addition to all the native shrewdness, the incisive force, of the early chapters of 'Jane Eyre.'"

**The Method of Jesus.** An Interpretation of Personal Religion. By Alfred Williams Anthony, professor of New Testament Exegesis and Criticism in Cobb Divinity School, Lewiston, Me. Silver, Burdett & Company: Boston. Price, \$1.25.

This is an exceedingly thoughtful and suggestive book. The author, as an original investigator and student, has thought himself into clear views and has a message of value for inquiring readers. In his preface he thus outlines the work which he has laid out for himself: "In recent theological thinking a wide gap exists between two schools. Conservatives reiterate time-worn conceptions. Progressives proclaim views

so far in advance that only specialists can keep pace with the rate of speed. Between the two the great mass of Christians, dissatisfied with the old theology because of its obvious inadequacy, yet not understanding the new, stand in perplexity, uncertain what to believe. All such need to know that the new theology, wherein true, is really involved in, and as yet partly evolved from, the old."

**The Religion for Tomorrow.** By Rev. Frank Crane, D. D. H. O. Stone: Chicago.

The effort of the author, who is pastor of the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, is to formulate the working theology of the present day, relieving it from its Latinized forms of expression, and showing that the great doctrines of the church are facts potent today and not simply theories defended by the machinery of creeds. I think this effort of the writer most beautifully and eminently successful. He says: "That religion is the personal influence of the immanent God, I conceive to be the central, all-absorbing and all-disposing idea that harmonizes, adjusts and makes plain and reasonable the entire scheme of Christian thought; thus occupying in theology a position somewhat sim-

# GOLD DUST

The Best  
Washing Powder.

Cleans Everything from Cellar to Garret.

## The Value Sense



The appreciation of fine furniture is like the taste for olives or oysters. You have to be educated to like it. But, oh, isn't it appetizing then!

We do not expect to find admirers for this chiffonier in uncultivated circles, any more than we expect of the average schoolboy that he should understand the nodes of the moon. But to the man or woman who is artistic we offer it without comment.

The bare facts are these: It stands 80 inches in height and is over 40 inches wide. It has the bombe sides, so fashionable in lacquer work. The wood is a very light grain of Fronterg mahogany, with solid brass trimmings.

We have three more pieces (bed, bureau and toilet table) in harmony with this design, so that together they constitute a 4-piece set. It is comparatively inexpensive.

**Paine Furniture Co.**  
Rugs, Draperies and Furniture  
48 CANAL STREET



ilar to the position occupied by the law of gravitation in physics."

The readers of the book will generally agree that the author has simply said what they long have thought, but had not yet heard so aptly told. The book is the formulative statement of the larger orthodoxy, which is made up of the thoughts and doctrines and views that are "in the air" — the orthodoxy preached at present by the evangelical church. "Most of our preaching nowadays is of a personal, living, immanent God-Saviour, and not of a mechanical plan-salvation."

Even the so-called heresies, he shows, are but efforts to realize the presence of the immanent God. "Universalism, Unitarianism, Christian Science, and even the importation of Buddhism, are characteristic samples of modern cults. The student of the philosophy of religion must view all these as different evidences of a common force working in human ideas. Unitarianism was in the main a revolt against the artificiality of the Latin view of the atonement; Universalism against the artificiality of a scheme of future rewards and punishments as motives of conduct; Theosophy and Christian Science are bizarre expressions of the yearning of the common heart for a God, usable, knowable, and present." He makes theology to be more a natural than a legal science — a science of life rather than a science of law or legal enactments. Thus it can be prosecuted with all the certainty and dignity we observe in studying sociology, geology, or biology. "The apostles and prophets are our great teachers; but they are our Newtons and Keplers and Tyndalls, and not our Blackstones and Chittys. We are in the realm of fact, truth and nature; not any more in the realm of dogma and opinion only." "The Bible is seen to have worth because it 'bears witness to the truth,' not simply because it is the *ipse dixit* of inspired men."

I am perfectly familiar with the author's literary productions in the periodicals and elsewhere, but this familiarity does not prevent me from saying that this book, which I have read in manuscript with great delight and profit, is the most original, suggestive and inspiring I have permitted myself to remember.

CHARLES A. CRANE.

East Boston, Mass.

## Magazines

— In "South Sea Bubbles in Science" Prof. John Trowbridge shows, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for February, how not only that great scheme, but many others, have swindled a credulous public. Dr. Briggs treats with comprehensive fairness the question, "Is the Christian Religion Declining?" answering with a decided negative. Prof. Joseph Le Conte has a comprehensive and instructive paper on "A Century of Geology." There are several finely illustrated articles. The editor has a much-needed comment on "The War Spirit," which he begins with the statement: "It must be a matter of deep regret to all right-thinking men that there should have been during the latter half of the century now expiring so marked a revival of the war spirit." (D. Appleton & Co.: New York.)

— The *North American Review* for February devotes nearly two-thirds of its bulky pages to the war in the Transvaal, presenting all sides and phases of the struggle and the people engaged in it, and giving German, British and American opinion — Major General O. O. Howard presenting "An American General's View." Prof. Theodor Mommsen writes upon "German Feeling toward England and America;" ex-Sena-

tor Peffer on "The Trust in Politics;" W. E. Henley upon "Some Novels of 1899;" and Dr. Lyman Abbott upon "The Power of Mr. Moody's Ministry." (New York, 11 Warren St.)

— The "Review Section" of the *Homiletic Review* for February is unusually fresh and important. Dean Farrar writes very helpfully upon "Temperance Progress in Great Britain in the Nineteenth Century." "Preaching and the Preacher," by Herrick Johnson, is an excellent paper. William Hayes Ward has a very thorough and critical article on "Lights from Archaeology on the Hittites of the Old Testament." (Funk & Wagnalls Company: New York.)

— While the "Progress of the World" in the February *American Monthly Review of Reviews* is characteristically comprehensive and timely, the leading articles for the month are especially interesting and valuable. First among these in order and interest is the contribution upon "Dwight L. Moody: A Character Sketch," by George Perry Morris. "A French View of the German Empire," by Pierre de Coubertin, and "The Perilous Position of England," by W. T. Stead, are very important. (Review of Reviews Co.: 13 Astor Place, New York.)

— The February number of the *International Monthly*, which is the second issue of this "magazine of contemporary thought," fully justifies the promise of large and good things made by the first issue. There are five strong and timely papers in this number, as follows: "Art as a Means of Expression," W. J. Stillman; "Japan's Entry into the World's Politics," Garrett Dropers; "The Opera in America and Europe," H. T. Finck; "The Future of the Short Story," E. Charlton Black; and "Recent Work in the Science of Religion," by C. H. Fay. (Macmillan Company: Burlington, Vt.)

— The February *Quiver* contains, in addition to the usual amount of good fiction, many articles especially suited for Sunday reading, such as "The Bible as a Guide to Health," by Walter N. Edwards; "The Expectant World," by the Bishop of Derry; "Life and Work of the Redeemer: Calls to Discipleship," by Prof. Marcus L. Dods, D. D.; "Christ to the Hill and Cave Dwellers;" "The Christian's Book of Days." (Cassell & Company: 7 and 9 West 18th St., New York.)

— Few of the magazines are read with greater avidity than the *Critic*. In the February number the "Lounger's" pages are enhanced in interest by excellent portraits of Miss Elizabeth G. Jordan, the new editor of *Harper's Bazar*, John Ruskin (from his latest photograph), Henri de Régnier, the late D. S. Ford of the *Youth's Companion*, the late Bernard Quaritch, and James MacArthur. "Johnson's Personality," by Augustin Birrell; "A Plea for the American Negro," by Charles W. Chesnut; "English Literature in the 19th Century," by Lewis E. Gates; "The Poets of Young Germany," by A. von Ende, are some of the topics considered this month. (Critic Company: New Rochelle, N. Y.)

— The February *Donahoe's* has, for a frontispiece, a portrait of "Pope Leo XIII at the Present Day," taken from his latest photograph. The "Milestones in Pope Leo's Ninety Years" are interestingly set forth by Marie Donegan Walsh, accompanied with numerous illustrations. "Salt Lake City and its People" is another special paper, provided by Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, leading off with an illustration giving a portrait of Brigham Young surrounded by his twenty-one wives. "The Guild of St. Elizabeth" recounts its good work among the children. Stories, poems,

articles, serials, combine to make an excellent issue. (Donahoe's Magazine Co.: Cor. Washington and Boylston Sts., Boston.)

— The frontispiece of the February *Magazine of Art* is a reproduction of "The Supper at Emmaus," from the painting by Gari Melchers. An interesting sketch of Melchers and his work follows, with six illustrations and a full-page "study." "The Finest Portrait of the Time," Benjamin Constant tells us, is that of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, by Millais, which is reproduced in a page illustration. The "Notes on Some Unfinished Works by Sir Edward Burne-Jones," are made by his son, accompanied by twelve illustrations. Lovers of landscape will enjoy the glimpse of the "Landscape Exhibition" in picture and comment. Frank Bowcher, Medallist, is the subject, this month, of the editor's "Rising Artists" series. It is a full, varied and charming number. (Cassell & Company, Limited: 7 and 9 West 18th St., New York.)

— The February *Chautauquan* gives a portrait of "Kill Twice," a Sioux warrior, for a frontispiece, accompanying "The Expansion of the American People" as an illustration. "Classical Influences upon American Literature" is an exceedingly interesting paper by Prof. William Cranston Lawton, of Adelphi College, Brooklyn. To those ever-interesting artists of the nineteenth century, the "Painters of the Barbizon School," Elizabeth M. Elgin devotes several pages of description and illustration. The travelers in the "Reading Journey through France" reach the suburbs of Paris this month. A portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne appears on the cover. (Chautauqua Press: Cleveland, Ohio.)

— The February *Photo Era* is a delightful number, filled with choice illustrations of the photographer's art. Particularly fine is Daniel F. Gay's salon picture — "A Gray Day at Gloucester" — the soft haze, the cloud effects, the reflections of sails and masts in the glimmering water, all combining to give a most charming effect. Among the articles are: "Successful Photography Awheel," "The Tyro in Photography," "Snow Pictures and How to Take Them," "Snow Scenes with Clouds," "On Platinotype Printing." Certainly, no amateur photographer should miss seeing *Photo Era* every month. (Photo Era Publishing Co.: 185 Franklin St., Boston.)

## ALASKA WORKER

### Gained 44 lbs. by Leaving off Coffee and Taking Postum Food Coffee

Some people in Alaska have work to do. A widow woman, Mrs. Adda Crossley, of Juneau, says she has been doing the cooking for eight men through the winter, and during the summer for fifteen more. She went to Alaska an invalid, and had been in poor health four or five years before going. It seems that her sickness was caused and kept up by the use of coffee. When she finally discovered the real cause, she abandoned coffee, and finding Postum Cereal Coffee in the stores, took up its use.

She says: "I commenced using it once a day for two months, then twice a day. I only weighed 80 pounds when I started, and could hardly get up and down the stairway. After leaving off coffee and beginning the use of Postum, I took up the work for eight men. I improved steadily, and in December last weighed 124 pounds, which is more than I have weighed for 20 years. My face is round and ruddy. Friends say if it was not for my gray hair I would pass for 30 very easily. There is no doubt that the words on the famous trademark, 'It makes red blood,' are true."



## "POSING AS A DEFENDER OF ORTHODOXY"

REV. T. McK. STUART, D. D.

THE writer is not a subscriber for, and rarely ever has the privilege of reading, ZION'S HERALD. Several friends have called his attention to some editorials in recent issues of that paper, and one was kind enough to send him a clipping from the same. These friends believe that the writer hereof is the minister aimed at in at least one of these editorials. If this is not a mistake, the minister under suspicion would like to say a few words in his defence.

Reference is had to the editorial, "No Occasion for Alarm," and the following paragraph in the same:—

"A call has been issued for a convention of Methodist ministers in the West, to protest both against the rationalism of the School of Theology of the Boston University and the proceedings of the late Methodist Congress held in St. Louis. This call is said to emanate from a certain well-known Methodist minister, who poses as the defender of conservative orthodoxy, and who will seek election by the General Conference as editor of one of the leading *Advocates*, that he may have a rostrum from which he can protect the church from the assaults of modern Biblical criticism."

Evidently the author of this editorial did not pause very long, or make any very earnest effort to become sure of his facts, before he rushed into print to defend the Boston School of Theology and the St. Louis Congress, and indulge a covert fling at a brother Methodist minister, who was entitled at least to the implication of honesty of purpose in whatever he might attempt to do in the interest of the cause of Christ, however mistaken he might be.

First, it is not a fact that a call has been issued for such a convention. But should such a call be issued, it would simply be in the exercise of our indefeasible rights here in "the West," to hold such a convention, and also be warranted by the conditions existing at the Boston School of Theology

and the false impressions concerning Methodist loyalty to the Word of God that have gone out throughout the nation by some deliverances of that St. Louis Congress. We think that the secular papers rightly gaged the significance of those utterances.

Second, the alleged call did not emanate, nor did the purpose to issue such call emanate, from the minister in question. It (the proposition) emanated in the State of Kansas. Don't understand from this that the writer would be ashamed of originating such a call, but he believes in the motto, "Honor to whom honor is due."

Third—but here we come to the insinuation that cuts—"who poses as a defender of conservative orthodoxy." No, no, brother, we never attempted in matters so grave to act a part. We do not "pose." It is not a pretense with us; it is a serious matter. Sorry are we indeed that you should think we are not genuine. We claim to be a "defender of conservative orthodoxy." How capable, others may judge; but we do our best in that direction. Years ago, when, before the altar in an Annual Conference, we stood up and answered affirmatively the following question: "Will you be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word?" the vow meant to us something exceedingly serious. We have tried to keep it. And when "erroneous and strange doctrines" become the order of the day in any of our Biblical schools it becomes us as an elder in the church of our Lord Jesus Christ to seek to "drive them away." Let the editorial critic rest assured that this will be actual effort and not a "posing."

But the "unkindest cut of all" is the insinuation that this is done in the interest of a "candidacy for an editorship," in search of "a rostrum from which to protect the church from the assaults of Biblical criticism." We fancy there is no particular wrong in being "a candidate," for if we are not mistaken there are a few candidates from the vicinity of the "Hub," and memory can recall quite a large number in the not remote past. But it is alleged that this candidacy is to "protect the church." We are profoundly grateful for the motive charged. The moral quality of conduct lies in motives, and most assuredly this is a high and holy motive. Yes, by the grace of God, and to the best of our ability, wherever the church places us, whether in the pastorate or in a more responsible position, we will try "to protect the church" from all assaults of enemies either within or without. We never will be an apologist directly or indirectly for a disintegrated or part-colored Bible. But "Biblical criticism" is a misnomer. No sensible person objects to "Biblical criticism," or even to philological and historical criticism, called the "higher criticism." But the criticism dealt out at the Boston School of Theology, and by certain parties at the St. Louis Congress, is un-biblical criticism, destructive criticism. Conservative students of the Bible know all the ins and outs of this criticism, and have taken the gage of all of its alleged reasonings and the inevitable logical consequences of its assumptions. We do the editor's intellectual discernment the credit to believe that, if he will read Mitchell's "Isaiah" and his class teaching on Genesis, he will pronounce it destructive of the veracity of the whole Old Testament historic record.

We are no hobbyist, nor do we have an inclination to magnify small matters out of all proportion to their importance. It took a long time to be convinced that the destructive criticism about which we have been reading for the past twenty-five years would ever in so ultra a form invade our

Methodism, much less the schools of the prophets. Our attention was first called to these inroads by the sainted Mendenhall.

# Bon Ami

Is an improvement over scouring soaps. It is made of finer material. It will not scratch, "scour off" and "wear out" surfaces on which it is used.

## Methodist Mutual Fire Insurance

As ordered by the General Conference, 1896

### FIRE, LIGHTNING and TORNADO

Insurance at Cost

For Methodist Churches and Ministers, under direction of

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL CHURCH INSURANCE CO.,  
of CHICAGO, ILL.

Organized by the Board of Insurance.

Applications are now being received on our Churches, Parsonages, Schools, and the property of our ministers. Do not wait for present insurance to expire. If now insured, date your applications ahead.

INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMIC-AL MANAGEMENT, UPON THE EASIEST POSSIBLE TERMS OF PAYMENT, AND

### Absolutely Safe

Business confined to the choicest risks in the country, having nothing of moral hazard, and without the uncertainties attending a miscellaneous business.

#### NO ASSESSMENTS

Premiums in Annual Instalments Instead of in advance for a term of years.

Profits divided pro rata each year.

J. B. HOBBS, Pres. J. R. LINDGREN, Treas.  
HENRY C. JENNINGS, D. D., Vice Pres.

HENRY P. MAGILL, Sec. and Mgr.

57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Write Manager for terms and do not longer support stock companies.

## Methodist General Conference

CHICAGO, MAY 2-31, 1900

In selecting your route to and from Chicago account Methodist General Conference to be held May 2-31, do not overlook the superior service offered by the

### FITCHBURG R. R.

from Boston and other New England points.

Three limited express trains equipped with the latest Pullman Vestibuled Sleeping Cars, which run through to Chicago without change, leave Boston daily.

The Fitchburg R. R. and connections is the shortest and most picturesque route between New England and the West, and in addition to superior service, at all times offers the lowest possible rates.

For additional detailed information address,

C. M. BURT,

Gen. Pass. Agt., Boston, Mass.



**Vapo-Cresolene**  
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Hundreds of thousands, all over the world, use Vapo-Cresolene. Do you? Cresolene is a specific for Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Cold.

A germicide of great value in the treatment of contagious diseases, as Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

Descriptive booklet giving testimonials by physicians and prominent people free.

Sold by all druggists.

Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., N. Y. City.



**310 First Premiums**  
Awarded to the PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR. Guaranteed to operate in any climate. Send for catalogue.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO. Homer City, Pa.

## AARON R. GAY & CO.

Stationers and Bank Book Manufacturers

### ACCOUNT BOOK

Of any desired pattern made to order.

122 State St., BOSTON



Even then we thought he was unduly alarmed, and Methodist spirituality would hold us back from the destructive naturalism of such men as Kuenen, Wellhausen, and Robertson Smith. But we can discover today no distinction between Kuenen's teachings, for example, and Mitchell's, and other teachers in Methodist schools.

We are profoundly convinced that we are as a church at the parting of the ways, and that now the question that towers above all others is the question of the orthodoxy of the teaching of our schools. No insinuation of "posing as a defender of orthodoxy" will for one single moment deter us from doing our best, however limited that may be, to save our church from the paralyzing grasp of German rationalism. So let us go into the merits of the case, deal with the facts, and not throw stones at each other from under cover. No one will be more delighted than the writer to find that no hurtful or destructive criticism is taught anywhere in our schools. But the church, and for that matter the general public, knows the divisive and destructive criticism, and its effect upon the Bible. The secular papers, such as the *New York Sun* and *Tribune*, were not mistaken in regard to the inevitable outcome of certain teachings at St. Louis.

The editor says that the Boston School "stands for the acceptance of clearly ascertained results of Biblical investigation." Now what are these "ascertained results?" Let the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament exegesis say. Who wrote the "Hexateuch?" J wrote one document about 850 B. C. E wrote another about 800 B. C. These were redacted or edited. D wrote the larger part of Deuteronomy about 621 B. C. These three were redacted or edited together afterward. P, or the second Elohists, wrote another parallel document after the Exile. This is the Priest-codex. These four were redacted or edited about 444 B. C. The first five books of this alleged "Hexateuch" are the books of "the Law," which Christ and His apostles called "The Law," "The Law of Moses," "Moses," etc. Now if this critical patchwork is all that is left us, and none of these critics can point out to us definitely one single sentence that Moses wrote, let us have the truth and all its logical consequences. Will some one point out the "assured results," so we may know just how much we have left after the critics have done their work? We would like to anchor our faith on something tangible that "scholarly" guessing has given us or left us of the wreck of the Old Testament.

It is actually our belief that the question of the hour — the question that transcends all others now before the church, the question many times more important than the election of editors, agents, secretaries, or bishops, or than the matter of the admission of women into the General Conference — is the question: What, under the supposed "clearly ascertained results" of criticism, are we going to do with the Old Testament and Christ's testimony to its inspiration, from the story of the creation of man down to that of the Prophet Daniel?

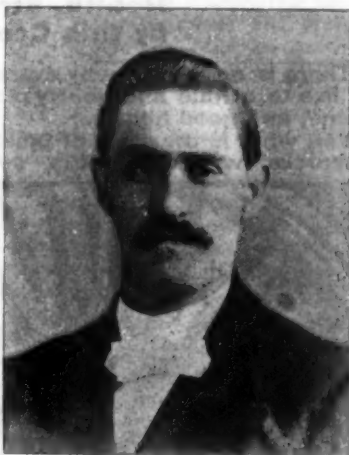
Now if the editor of the *HERALD* had in view the writer of this in his strictures, he is authorized to attach his name to this article. He is not ashamed of that name, nor will he hesitate to defend the truth as he conceives it to be taught in the Word of God. He believes that the *HERALD* is a

sufficient "rostrum" from which to defend orthodoxy.

*Des Moines, Iowa.*

### Re-opening at Moodus, Conn.

**A**N important event in the religious life of the pretty inland village of Moodus took place on Sunday, Jan. 14, when the Methodist Episcopal Church — which had



REV. J. E. DUXBURY.

been closed for two months, and had undergone such extensive repairs, being so enlarged, transformed and beautified as to be practically a new church — was re-opened with special services befitting the occasion. An old-time love-feast, conducted by Rev. Jacob Betts, a former pastor, prepared the way for the thoughtful and inspiring sermon preached by the presiding elder, Rev. Geo. H. Bates. The pastor, Rev. J. E. Duxbury, baptized two recent converts. In the evening, Rev. G. W. Elmer, another former pastor, led the Epworth League meeting, which was a season of spiritual power; and Rev. Jacob Betts preached to the delight and profit of his hearers.

The repairs and improvements, including furnace, windows, papering and painting, cost about \$1,400, all of which has been paid except a small balance of \$70, which is being provided for. Carlos E. Chaffee, W. W. Beckwith and the pastor, were the

The lot on which the church stands was purchased in 1834 by Dantorth Burgess, a Methodist layman, who gave his note for \$50 to pay for the land. The old church was built at a cost of \$1,400, and dedicated in 1835. For a long time a debt of over \$1,000 was a heavy burden to the people, but after a heroic struggle this incumbrance was wiped out. The church was enlarged somewhat in 1850 under the pastorate of Rev. George Brewster.

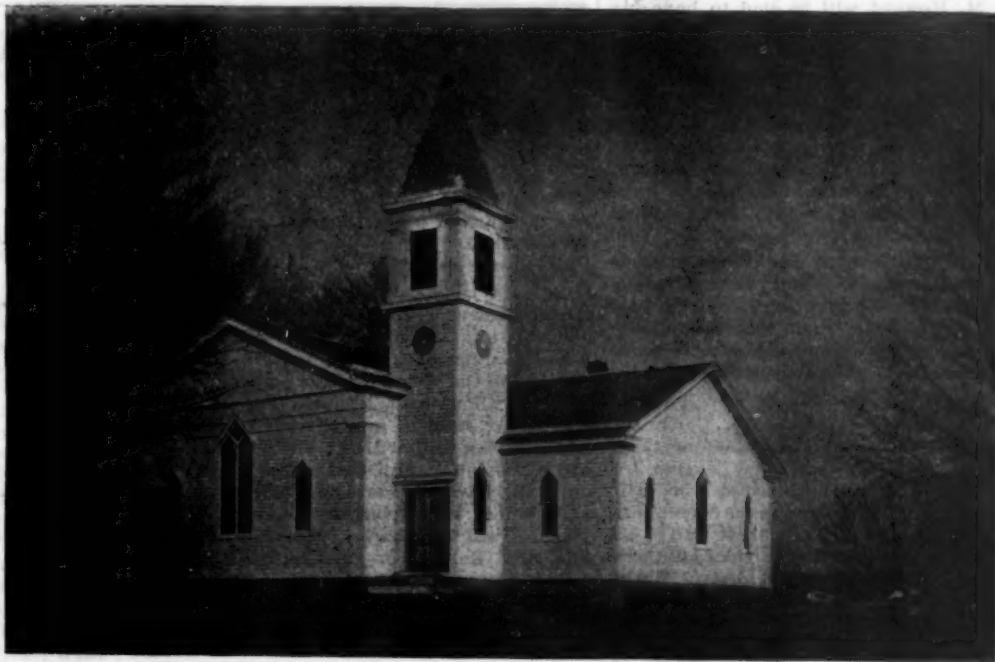
The successful completion of the present project is due largely to the faithful and untiring efforts of the present pastor, who accomplished the seemingly impossible task of raising so large a sum of money. In the work of planning and making the changes he was ably assisted by the board of trustees and the other members of the building committee. The completed work shows what patient labor and consecrated effort will do in a good cause, and testifies to the generosity of the people, who have been cheerful givers and willing helpers in the enterprise. Along with the work of material prosperity the spiritual interest has been and is encouraging. Four persons were received on probation at the re-opening, and since then there have been a num-



THE OLD CHURCH.

ber of seekers and some very hopeful conversions.

Difficulty is God's training-school for His athletes; and some day, when you stand up in heaven, like one of those angels that excel in strength, and do His commandments,



MOODUS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

building committee authorized by the quarterly conference to make the improvements.

hearkening unto the voice of His word, you will not grudge the labors or privations of the gymnasium. — *Rev. F. B. Meyer.*

## THE CONFERENCES

## NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE

## Concord District

**Haverhill.**—Rev. E. E. Reynolds planned for an old-time quarterly meeting for Feb. 3 and 4. His program began at 10 o'clock Saturday with a paper by Rev. J. F. Thurston on "The Present Greatest Need of the Church." Rev. A. M. Shattuck was to have presented one on "The Outlook for a Forward Movement," but he was sick abed, and this had to be omitted. Rev. W. T. Boultonhouse preached. Dinner was served in the chapel. In the afternoon there was a "Preachers' Hour," when Congregational greetings were given by Rev. C. L. Skinner of the local church, and Vermont Conference greetings by Rev. W. C. Johnson, of Newbury, Vt. This was followed by a sermon by Rev. C. E. Eaton, and this with words of greeting and testimony. In the evening the presiding elder preached and held the fourth quarterly conference. The people are very hopeful while not able to do all they desire to. It is the unanimous desire to have Mr. Reynolds remain if it shall be judged best by the appointing powers.

Sunday at 10 o'clock an old-fashioned love-feast was held, followed with a sermon by the presiding elder and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Saturday was clear and cold, and there was a good attendance, but when we awoke Sunday it was snowing hard. This affected the audience somewhat; still a goodly number were present. All through it was a helpful meeting, and might be duplicated on many of our charges once or twice a year, making the quarterly meeting a much more profitable occasion than it often is.

**North Haverhill.**—We struck this place in a period of very stormy weather. Only a limited number of the board were able to be present, but enough to know that there is universal satisfaction with the pastor and his family, Rev. C. E. Eaton, and a unanimous desire for their return another year. The reports were in no way discouraging. They expect the claim will be fully made up by Conference time. Most of the collections have been taken.

**Bethlehem.**—The new church already spoken of is on the way. The old house has been torn down, and the foundation is all in and the first timbers in place. Several memorial windows are promised. Money is being raised for the pulpit furnishings, and every one is happy in the expectation of a new edifice by the middle of the summer. The owner of the "Columbus" has opened his dining-room to the society, and there they are holding their services at present. If any of the former residents of Bethlehem read this item, we shall be glad to have them remember this people—in their prayers of course, by their gifts if they can. The pastor, Rev. C. M. Howard, will be glad to have any one put in a memorial window, present a good pipe organ, or pay the cost of the pews.

**Penacook.**—The pastor sees good and hopeful things here. Jan. 28 was missionary day. The entire apportionment was raised in fifteen minutes, with the promise of more to follow. The Epworth League has taken on new life, and there is a growing enthusiasm. Seven have united with the church—2 by profession of faith and 5 by letter.

**Easter.**—As this festival day comes on Conference Sunday, all our Sunday-schools ought to plan to make the preceding Sunday a missionary day by having some brief missionary exercises and taking an offering for this cause. See if this cannot be done everywhere.

**Littleton.**—The pastorate of Rev. Thomas Whiteside has been very successful. Congregations are large, and prayer and class-meetings well attended; Epworth and Junior Leagues are doing good work; benevolent collections will make an excellent showing, and the current expenses are fully provided for, so there will be no agony Sunday later on. Better than all, there has been, and continues, a good revival spirit. Forty-four have been added to the roll of membership, and others remain on probation. The quarterly conference voted to invite the New Hampshire Conference to hold the session of 1901 at Littleton. Rev. E. C. Langford has been chosen president of the Epworth League, and twice a month is giving Bible lectures with the stereopticon that are very profitable and are greatly enjoyed.

The Littleton Courier of Feb. 7 contains a vigorous reply by Rev. T. Whiteside to a Unitarian

## The Sure Hope for the Sick. Health and Strength for the Weak and Nervous.

# Dr. Greene's Nervura

### Blood and Nerve Remedy Conquers Disease.

#### Health, Strength, and Vigor Given to All by this Greatest of Spring Remedies.

There is no reason why every man and woman in the world should not live to a hale and hearty old age, with genial faces, sweet dispositions, and good health.

Yet, what is the story of Disease?

Wrecks—wrecks—wrecks—sometimes ere the noon mark has been

reached. Young men and young women, haggard, useless, miserable, drop by the wayside, burdens to themselves and to their friends.

Rise up! Be strong! There is a way. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will make you new again—LITERALLY NEW. It is Nature's own nerve and blood medicine—invigorating—strengthening—vitalizing.

It brings back the snap and vigor of youth, restores confidence and energy—puts into a weary, nerve-worn man or woman the desires of life, and so invigorates the blood and nerves that life again plays a glad, merry song.

And this is a solemn fact,

backed by thousands of those who were once wrecked and who are now well and strong.

Dr. Greene's Nervura cures nervous exhaustion, general debility, poor blood, weak stomach, and will be found the most strengthening, vitalizing, and invigorating spring medicine you have ever used.

Mrs. E. W. HUSTON, 30 Heard Street, Chelsea, Mass., says:—

"I had a slight heart trouble caused from indigestion. I would have attacks of palpitation, was very nervous, and was very much worried. By the advice of friends, I began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and at once felt better. The attacks of the heart trouble stopped, my food did not trouble me, and I consider that Dr. Greene's Nervura has entirely cured my heart trouble, and gladly recommend this medicine to all."

Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain, sealed envelopes.

sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Graves, a Unitarian minister, and published in that paper. Mr. Whiteside shows conclusively that assumptions were made in regard to the Unitarian and reflections on the Orthodox churches which could not be maintained.

**Plymouth.**—Revival meetings have been held for some weeks. Several have sought the Lord, and the spirit of union between the churches is very marked.

**A Trip to Ellsworth.**—Have you ever been there? Do you know where it is? It is one of the back towns away from the railroad, often described as "ten miles from anywhere." Well, it is nine miles back of Rumney, and fourteen miles from the West Thornton parsonage. It is a town with no village centre, has no doctor, lawyer, or resident minister, no store of any kind, and not until within a few months has it had a post-office with two mails a week. The only real centre the town has is the little Methodist church, built about ten or eleven years ago. The only way to reach the town is to climb the hills from Rumney or Plymouth, or cross the mountain from West Thornton. The town is about as well surrounded by the mountains as in the famous Ladysmith of South Africa. No matter what the weather, you can always secure a congregation here. They come from off the hillsides until they nearly fill the little chapel.

At our appointed time the heavy snow and the canceled trains stopped us at Plymouth. "After an eight days" we tried it again. The storm of Sunday and Monday had been worse than the week before, but the railroad was open. The pastor, Rev. A. P. Reynolds, who never misses

a service and who is not stopped by storms, was on hand at Campton Village depot with his faithful "Prince," and we started to cross the mountain. The passage of some lumber teams made it possible for us with no great difficulty to reach the church about 3.30 P. M. We found eight persons, two of whom were children, with the pastor and presiding elder. We concluded there were certainly the "two or three" necessary to claim the promise. The table had been prepared for the communion. At that late hour of the afternoon, with the journey to West Thornton and an evening service before us, we did not attempt a sermon, but with a few brief words proceeded with the communion service, having seven communicants. The quarterly conference was then held. They were very positive they did not want to be divorced from the West Thornton charge, or lose the present pastor, whose work is greatly appreciated.

Our trip back was full of interest. We took a different road—a lumber road, not much used and full of snow, but making the distance some miles shorter. Sometimes we thought our friends would see us again, and then we were in doubt. Whether the sleigh would hold together, we often doubted. What that powerful horse would do if he should become unmanageable, was a question. But on we went. The rocking of the sleigh was much like a boat left to swing in the trough of the sea; the forward end was down, then it was up. We grasped one side lest we fall out, then braced ourselves against the other. All at once, no gripping or bracing availed anything, and nearly four hundred pounds of ministerial dignity were rolling in four feet of snow. The pastor went in head first,



while the elder was rolled up much like a ball. A word to the faithful horse, and he stopped and awaited our pleasure. After shaking ourselves, we were soon swaying again in the drifts. It was not long before we again rolled out, this time plunging arms to the shoulder in the drifts. Our chief concern was to get out of the woods before the darkness should overtake us. Finally we reached a point where the pastor said: "I know where we are now. I've fished from this bridge." We were only a few minutes' drive from the public highway, where the traveling was safe. It did not take us long to get to the parsonage, and, after an hour's rest, we went on our way for the evening service. Only a few were there, but enough to do all the work of the fourth quarterly conference. The work is in excellent condition. The pastor's faithful service is highly appreciated, and the entire community desires his return for a fourth year. We will be sure not to go that way again when such an amount of snow is on the ground.

The beautiful winter scenery of the district has been added to for some days by the glistening snow and ice that have covered the trees. They were as brilliant as if hung with diamonds.

*Personal.* — An interested listener at the quarterly meeting at Haverhill was Rev. Geo. N. Bryant, who came in company with his pastor, Rev. W. C. Johnson. Mr. Bryant is quite deaf, needing to use an ear-trumpet, and is very feeble. His pastor reports that he is one of the sweet-spirited superannuates whom it is a delight to have in his congregation. B.

#### Manchester District

*West Rindge.* enjoyed a sermon on Sunday, Feb. 4, by Rev. E. J. Alken, of Concord, superintendent of Bible Society work in New Hampshire. He also gave a stereopticon lecture on Saturday evening, and another on Sunday evening, greatly to the profit of the people. In the absence of the presiding elder by reason of illness the quarterly conference session was held with Pastor D. J. Smith in the chair. The work of the society is going on well. Pastor Smith is a great favorite with all, old and young, and his return for another year is earnestly desired. A good water supply has been secured for the parsonage, and the house has been newly shingled. A new stove has been put into the sitting-room, and the Farmers' Club made the society a Christmas present of an excellent forty-dollar cooking stove which was much needed and is greatly appreciated. There is no debt on account of improvements. Meetings are well attended and finances are healthy. Mr. George O. Smith, the pastor's son, principal of the high school at Walpole, who has been laid aside for several weeks with severe illness, is improving in health.

*Fitzwilliam and Richmond.* — Pastor Roberts reports an average attendance for the last six months of 49 at Fitzwilliam and 26 at Richmond. The debt on the parsonage has been reduced \$110 by the favor of the Dudley heirs. A Ladies' Aid Society has recently been organized, which begins work with good promise, inviting the as-

sistance of all who are interested. Improvements, repairs, and enlargement of chapel during the past season have cost, including labor and material given, \$850. Actual cash expended, \$550. A additional improvement is contemplated at an estimated cost of \$150. Of course the people desire the return of Pastor Roberts for another year. Such men are in demand.

*Marlow.* — The work is booming under the pastorate of Rev. George Goodrich, whose original style of sermonizing, unique method in teaching the Sunday-school lesson, and pastoral qualities so endear him to the people that they think it would hardly do to make any change; hence without dissent they ask for his return for a fourth year.

*Munsonville* is reported as improved in many ways. The attendance at Sunday-school has largely increased; so also the social meetings. The pastor, however, thinks he should be allowed to change at the ensuing session of the Annual Conference, and very likely that may be the way of wisdom. With finances healthy, interest good, as manifest in attendance at all the services, this little charge affords a splendid opportunity for some bright young man who is willing to work, and so secure and improve his time for Conference studies while winning souls for Jesus.

*East Lempster and South Acworth* are out on the hills, but a few families still work the ship. Among those always reliable are Stafford, Noyes, Gordon, Perley and Griffith; while good Mr. Hood, who long since determined that if he could not keep a hotel without rum he would suffer, is in the line of workers still. Pastor Smith will doubtless be returned for another year of honest work among this people.

*Henniker.* — Pastor Locke has just completed a wood-shed connecting house and stable. He is greatly encouraged by the good fruit secured as a result of the Gillam meetings. On Sunday, Feb. 4, one person came into full connection and 13 united with the church on probation. The pastor, with a courage born of faith, says: "Still there's more to follow."

*First Church, Salem.* — At the third quarterly conference of this church a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing to Mr. Joshua Merrill, of Boston, sincere appreciation and gratitude for his generous gift of a rich and beautiful silver service, to be used in the administration of the Lord's Supper, the service being a memorial to his father, Rev. Abraham D. Merrill, who was converted in that church.

*Derry, First Church.* — The special meetings have been occasions of great interest. The services of Pastor Quimby, of Salem, were specially helpful, and many outside of our church attended, expressing their pleasure and profit by reason of Prof. Quimby's skill in exegesis as well as sweetness of spirit. The children's meeting, conducted by Mr. Quimby, was also an occasion of great interest and profit. Pastor Adams expresses his delight because of the increasing interest and blessing here. Mrs. Adams has been suffering with an ugly turn of the grippe, which is now, however, yielding to treatment, and she is on the way to recovery. G. W. N.

#### Dover District

*Milton Mills.* — A parsonage has been purchased, costing \$1,000. Of this sum \$800 have been paid in, leaving a balance due of only \$170. The house is as good as new. There is an excellent stable. The site is near the church, one of the finest in the village. The grounds are ample. The original cost was about \$2,000. The property is insured for \$1,500. Great credit is due the pastor, Rev. A. M. Markey. He has labored persistently and succeeded. The religious work

## GRAVY- DO NOT SERVE IT ON THE DINNER-TABLE BEFORE YOU HAVE ADDED A TABLE-SPOONFUL OF LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

LEA & PERRINS' IS THE FAVORITE TABLE SAUCE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.—SEE SIGNATURE ON WRAPPER.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., NEW YORK.



#### HOTEL BENEDICT

20 Common St. (next south of Hollis St.)

FOR LADIES ONLY.

This hotel furnishes exceptional advantages to ladies visiting in the city. Its cleanliness, high moral tone, and low rates make it specially inviting. Indorsed by leading city pastors. Permanent room and board for young working women who receive low wages an especial feature. Ladies' and Gents' Lunch Room on first floor.

#### A. B. & E. L. SHAW CO.

—Established 1780—

Makers of

#### PULPIT SUITS

Boston, Mass.

Send for illustrated catalog.

#### DEFAULTED MORTGAGES

AND

#### WESTERN LANDS

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

I desire especially to buy in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Correspondence solicited.

S. K. HUMPHREY,

640 Exchange Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

#### OLD MEN AND WOMEN AGENTS WANTED.

Any intelligent elderly person can make money doing good with the "True Thing in, on or out of the earth." He must be worthy of my confidence with goods or cash. I am no beggar. I need no credit. I will have no dealings with anyone I cannot credit. My agency pays better than any bond-gate-church-lighting-red-or-insurance and pay over and over just as the agent is needed. Write a postal for particulars, state age and give five names as references. No tag letters will be returned. No stamps or money required. True, Just, Worth, New York, Chicago, Ill.

goes well, and there is a unanimous desire for his return to this charge for another year.

*Exeter* receives \$2,000 by the will of a Mrs. Shute, who was not a member of our church. The money could not be more wisely appropriated for the good of the general community. This church is a spiritual force, recognized outside of our communion. The pastor, Rev. Wm. Woods, and people are in sweet accord and delight in the work for souls. Their labor is not in vain.

*Merrimacport.* — The pastor, Rev. W. S. Searle, has been greatly afflicted by the death of a daughter, a beautiful young lady of sweet spirit, ripe for heaven. The bereaved family have the deep sympathy of all who are fortunate to know them.

*Epping.* — By the death of Ezra Barber, Methodist in this section has lost one of its landmarks. The Hedding Camp-ground was originally his farm. He was full of reminiscences, and never wearied of telling of the powerful meetings in the early days. He was always present at our annual gatherings, occupied the front seat in the sunrise prayer-meetings, and prayed as though he knew the Lord. I am sure God knew him, loved him, and has taken him home. He left a bequest to the church of \$800. The pastor's daughter, Miss Downs, has been visiting in Haverhill, Mass. She is steadily improving in health. William Morris of this church is a student at Wesleyan.

*Salisbury.* — Rev. C. W. Taylor has a host of friends outside as well as in the church. A friendly heart wins friends always. A continuation of his pastorate is asked for.

*East Rochester.* — A furnace has been put into the parsonage and the cellar nicely cemented at a cost of \$120. The money was raised by the pastor. With a warm house and warm hearts, Rev. S. C. Keeler will here find a pleasant home for another year, the Bishop willing.

*Lawrence, Garden St.* — Rev. T. E. Cramer preached two excellent sermons in this church, Jan. 21, Rev. G. M. Curi being absent on district work for Presiding Elder Norris, who was unable, on account of illness, to leave his home.

C

M

#### BUTTE

Our weekly market letter, now ready for delivery, is devoted to the Financial Situation, Butte & Boston, Sugar, Reading First Pref. and the Third Ave. R. R. A copy will be mailed upon application and we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

INTEREST allowed on deposits.  
ADVANCES made on collateral.  
NEW YORK and BOSTON  
STOCKS bought and sold on commission for cash.

PRIVATE WIRE to New York.  
DESPATCHES from the leading  
Financial Agencies at our clients' disposal.

Corey, Milliken & Co.  
(Established 1890)

BOND AND STOCK BROKERS,  
310, 311, and 312 Exchange Building,  
BOSTON.

&

C



Feb. 4, Rev. G. W. Norris preached with old-time fire, and expects to be able soon to resume his regular duties.

**Haverhill, Grace Church.**—Dr. I. E. Chase has gone to Florida, to be absent for the rest of the winter. Rev. C. J. Fowler is at his home, taking a much-needed rest, preaching occasionally and getting ready for his summer campaign in the South and West. The Sabbath-school and class-meetings are increasing in attendance and interest. The Epworth League is flourishing. Congregations are good. Current finances are practically met up to date. Miss Charlotte, daughter of the pastor, received a purse of \$25 at Christmas. She is a valuable help to the choir. The church asks for the return of Rev. Elwin Hitchcock for another year.

**Haverhill, First Church.**—Rev. L. R. Danforth is having a good year with this church. A long campaign of revival meetings, covering nearly two months, has been held. The church has been quickened, the congregations increased, and a few have dedicated themselves to God. The services of Rev. L. R. Danforth will be retained for another year, if possible.

**Preachers' Meeting** will be held in Grace Church, Haverhill, Feb. 26 (evening) and 27. Rev. Geo. H. Spencer, of Newton Centre, will deliver an address before the Epworth Leagues of the city and vicinity Monday evening.

EMERSON.

## VERMONT CONFERENCE

### St. Johnsbury District

**Lunenburg.**—Feb. 8 witnessed the re-opening and rededication of the church at this point. It is remodeled within and without—new corner tower with corner entrance; vestry at the right of entrance, to be used for all social services, and which can be thrown into the main room by folding doors; finish of ash, with tinted steel walls and ceiling; vestry chairs to match; new furnace underneath; rich memorial windows and new carpets throughout. The best rooms for church purposes ever seen in the town, is the verdict of old residents. A small debt remains.

The day of dedication was mild. Some rain fell at night, but there were excellent audiences day and evening. A few from adjacent charges were present. By some misunderstanding Rev. A. J. Hough failed to materialize for the dedicatory sermon, and the expectant audience heroically endured a sermon by the presiding elder. Rev. J. L. Felt, of Lancaster, N. H., preached an able sermon in the evening, on the "Secret of the Lord with them that fear Him." Great credit is due the hard-working pastor, Rev. W. J. McNeil, and his loyal co-workers for the success of this needed advance.

**Lyndon** continues extra services, and there are hopeful accessions.

**Lowell** is having conversions every month. The pastor was remembered with a fine coat at Christmas, and at a recent date with a donation bringing \$25.

**Cabot**, at the last quarterly conference, appointed a committee to take into consideration plans for raising the church and putting a vestry and wood-room underneath, said committee to report findings and probable expense to a later or adjourned conference.

**St. Johnsbury Centre.**—This society, with only about fifty members, none of these of large means, yet possessing large hearts and intense interest in the work of the Lord, have performed the very difficult task of moving their church edifice upon a new and more eligible foundation than the old, at the same time lifting it one foot higher than before, taking it out of the street, and thus preventing the danger of flooding the furnace cellar with water. A new heating apparatus has been put in, making the church warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. The audience-room has undergone reconstruction and repairs: A space fourteen feet wide has been taken from the front, giving room for a nice little chapel with a seating capacity of fifty, making a cozy room for social meetings, and furnishing also a room above of nearly the same size for social teas held by the ladies. These rooms open into the audience-room, the first by folding doors, and the second by sliding windows of uncolored rolled glass, the whole giving a very pleasing effect. A new metallic ceiling has been put in and the walls replastered, each being handsomely decorated, together with the pulpit rostrum and orchestra modernized. The pews

have been reset, and the carpets rejuvenated. Memorial windows have been put in place of the old, with cathedral glass borders of varying hues and an uncolored rolled glass centre. Everything combines to make this one of the prettiest and most comfortable churches of northern Vermont.

The whole expense amounted to about \$950, all of which has been secured in reliable pledges, and \$700 of which has already been paid. The re-opening of the church occurred Dec. 8, 1899, at 2 P. M. The following ministers were present: Presiding Elder Sherburne, Revs. G. W. Hunt, of St. Johnsbury, F. T. Clark, of Plainfield, I. P. Chase, of Cabot, G. A. Emery, of West Burke, A. Gregory, of East Burke, J. E. Knapp, of West Concord, H. G. McGlaulin, of Lyndon, and W. E. Street, the local Congregational pastor. Addresses were made by several of the brethren on topics previously assigned. It was a gala day for St. Johnsbury Center, one never to be forgotten. A happier people are seldom seen on the completion of a work of this kind. Universal satisfaction was expressed.

A series of special meetings commenced with the Week of Prayer, which were continued through the month of January, resulting in the quickening of believers, the reclaiming of wanderers, and helpfulness to all. Much good seed has been sown that in the near future will spring up and give an abundant harvest. Rev. S. Donaldson is the beloved and successful pastor. J. O. S.

### St. Albans District

**Enosburgh Falls.**—Four conversions are reported this quarter, and several were received on probation, Feb. 4. The pastor, Rev. L. Olin Sherburne, is booming the collections. This is a strong and progressive charge. The church that attempts to compete with these people in practical matters must work early and late.

**St. Albans Bay.**—The pastor, Rev. George Wright Sanborn, reports four recent conversions. Death has been busy on this charge of late, and several choice spirits have been translated to the home above.

**Cambridge and North Cambridge.**—This charge is enjoying an old-fashioned revival, and includes among the converts young and old, men and women. At the beginning the field looked very discouraging. The outcome is an illustration of what faith and hard work can accomplish. The church building, which was in wretched shape, has been renewed all over at a cost of about \$800. Jan. 28, it was re-opened, and the pastor, Rev. George M. Burdick, after consulting his official members, resolved to follow up the opening with a series of evangelistic services. Earnest prayer and judicious advertising brought out good congregations. Rev. A. L. Cooper, D. D., the Conference evangelist, has conducted services for two weeks. Dr. Cooper is a wise worker. He never needlessly offends any one, and never brings discredit upon the church by unjustifiable extravagances. We believe in evangelists, that is, in good ones, and in Conference evangelists in particular. Every Conference has one or more men especially adapted to this work; and they are accomplishing far more in this way than in the pastorate. At the same time pastors are learning the best methods of conducting revival services.

**West Enosburgh.**—The work of the Lord is prospering here. The pastor, Rev. George W. Burke, reports eight conversions. Recently 10 persons have been received on probation and 7 into full membership.

**Montgomery.**—The people on this charge have been improving and beautifying their church, putting in new windows and making other important repairs. At the last quarterly conference, the pastor, Rev. George E. Deuel, received 9 into full membership.

**Swanton.**—The church has been used two or three years, but has never been dedicated. It is now being frescoed, and the plan is to dedicate the building in the near future. It is a modern brick edifice, and well adapted to the needs of the society.

**Underhill.**—The health of the pastor, Rev. D. C. Thatcher, has greatly improved since he was relieved of a part of his work. Three converts have been received on probation.

**The Benevolences.**—Some of the charges on this district raise the benevolent moneys by the card system. A card is issued giving a list of the apportionments for each cause and handed or sent to all members and attendants of the church. This is a modification of the "omnibus plan" so generally condemned by our general secretaries. The system, however, works well where it is well worked. It is possible to present each cause faithfully and take a public collection according to the Discipline, and yet get very little money. "All apportionments met"—that is the aim; and some pastors believe they can reach this best by the card system. C. S. N.

### Montpelier District

**Athens.**—Pastor Lang is giving a series of week-night lectures on "Home." The finances are well in hand.

**Barnard and East Barnard.**—Evangelist Walker is holding a series of meetings at East Barnard. May they be as successful as the last series conducted by this consecrated brother!


**Bellows Falls.**—At the January communion 3 were received by letter and 2 from probation. Eight have since been received on probation and yet others into full connection. A goodly sum of money has been raised for interior repairs, and the work has already begun. The walls will be frescoed, a new carpet put in, and probably electric lights introduced. Pastor Lewis is busy getting the Conference program ready. Dr. M. S. Hard, Dr. W. P. Thirkield, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Dr. A. J. Palmer, and Dr. E. M. Mills are among those who have already promised to be present. The Bellows Falls Times publishes in full an interesting and comprehensive sermon by Mr. Lewis on "Why I am a Methodist."

**Bethel.**—Two have been received on probation and two others into full membership. Other probationers are likely to come later. The average attendance during 1899 at the afternoon preaching service has been ten per cent. larger, by actual count, than during the previous year. The people greatly enjoy Pastor Rainey's sermons.

**Bethel Gilead.**—This place, while a part of the Randolph and Bethel Gilead charge, is supplied by Rev. J. Wesley Miller, of Bethel. Here, also, there has been a steady enlargement of the congregation, the increase of '99 over '98 being 18 per cent. Money is being raised with which to repair the horse-sheds, and a reading circle is being maintained in connection with the Epworth League. A regular midweek prayer-meeting is also sustained, although no village is near the church.

**Bondville.**—The year is closing well. The new furnace works to a charm. One person was baptized recently. The return of Pastor Currier is unanimously desired.

**Bradford.**—Still more money has been raised



# SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH

Best in quality—largest in quantity—applied with a cloth—makes no dust—does its work quickly, easily and effectively.

MADE BY PROPRIETORS OF "RISING SUN STOVE POLISH."



by Pastor Webb on the Thank Offering fund, and the debt will be entirely canceled. Mrs. Webb maintains a vigorous reading circle in connection with the League.

**Brattleboro.**—Rev. R. F. Lowe is in demand as a lecturer for the Anti-Saloon League, having spoken at Peru and Winhall. He also rendered efficient assistance at the revival meetings at Wardsboro, as did Rev. W. A. Evans, of South Londonderry. Great things are expected from the Telford revival meetings at Brattleboro in March.

**Brookline.**—Under the leadership of Pastor Lang a series of revival meetings has been held, resulting in several conversions. The entire amount of money for the expenses of the present year has been raised. A recent supper and entertainment was a great success.

**Copperfield.**—Miss Alice B. Farnham, the popular postmistress of this place, is the efficient superintendent of our Sunday-school. She is also very earnest in temperance work, and has organized a movement which is reaching not only the children, but also some who have been not altogether total abstainers. Under her leadership the people have raised a sum of money for a Sabbath-school library, this sum being supplemented by a donation from the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society. Since the purchase of the mines the population of the place has been increasing, and it begins to assume something of its former aspect. Some of the officials on the ground are active assistants in church work. Rev. Albert H. Baker is the able pastor.

**Personals.**—Rev. William H. Wight, a superannuated member of the Vermont Conference, is spending the winter at Datona, Florida. He writes most charmingly of the sights and scenes which greet him while we are covered by snows or overwhelmed by floods. Here's greeting to him from his old associates in the ministry.

Rev. John L. Reeder, a former member of this Conference, has had a most successful year as pastor of the English Church at Iquique, Chile, and also as professor in the Boys' College at that place.

**Cheering Progress.**—From reports sent in by the preachers it seems reasonably certain that 300 probationers have thus far been received this year—a good gain over the total results of last year, and with eight weeks of work yet before us. Methodism as a whole declines, but the churches of this section of the Lord's vineyard are constantly increasing in membership. May much care be taken in the shepherding of all the probationers, for here is one of the great leaks of our denomination.

**Benevolences.**—Will not each pastor see to it that nothing is left undone to make the reports for the benevolent collections at least a little larger than last year? RETLAW.

## MAINE CONFERENCE

### Portland District

**Goodwin's Mills.**—The members of the quarterly conference and their wives were entertained at the parsonage by the pastor and wife. An excellent supper was served. One young lady has recently been baptized. The Epworth League is in a state of suspended animation, but it is hoped that a revival of activity may come. The Sunday-school is in good condition.

**Holts.**—This part of the circuit is prospering. A normal class and a home department of the Sunday-school have been organized. The weekly prayer-meeting is now held at Clark's Mills. The change has increased attendance and interest and resulted in one conversion.

**Preachers' Meeting.**—In spite of a very severe storm, twelve preachers were present. It was largely a social gathering. Each pastor reported items of interest on his charge. Rev. W. F. Berry gave an informal talk on the need of Civic League work in Portland.

**South Portland, People's Church.**—Rev. J. A. Corey's first year on this charge has been a prosperous one. Eleven have been received by letter and three from probation. The Sunday-school averages over two hundred in attendance. Mrs. Corey has a very successful Junior League of fifty members. Former pastors will be interested to learn that the "holiness band" has withdrawn from the church. The pastor continues to preach holiness, and his people as well as himself are trying to live holy lives of the Scriptural pattern. The church has a bright outlook spiritually and financially. The Ep-

worth League is being led on spiritual lines by its new president, Oscar L. Tuell.

**Portland, Woodford's.**—Rev. J. R. Clifford is closing a very successful five years' pastorate with a gracious revival. He is preaching plain gospel truths which are producing conviction and conversion. The membership of the church is steadily increasing.

**Old Orchard.**—Rev. H. A. Clifford is furnishing the vestries of his new church. If all subscriptions are promptly paid, there will be no debt to report at the Annual Conference, and the people will have one of the most convenient and beautiful churches in the Conference bounds.

**Saco.**—Rev. E. C. Strout is doing full work. Brethren outside the Conference who interpreted a recent item in ZION'S HERALD to mean that Saco church would need a new pastor after Conference, are requested to write to the presiding elder for information. The pastor has no idea of superannuating. On a recent Sabbath he received 8 into the church from probation and 3 by letter; taught a Bible-class; walked half a mile to visit a sick man; attended League service; and preached and led the singing in the evening. All his friends rejoice in his ability to carry on his work.

**Alfred.**—A furnace and double windows make the parsonage comfortable this winter. Rev. D. R. Ford raised the whole amount necessary. The Junior League is prosperous under Mrs. Ford's leadership. Emphasis is put upon the missionary department. The children have raised \$28 this year, part of which is for missions. A few years of such work among the children by this faithful pastor and his wife will put new life into this church.

**Sanford.**—Over \$600 have been raised this year for improvements and on debt. Pastor's and presiding elder's claims are paid to date, and the benevolent apportionments are well in hand. The fourth quarterly conference was a very pleasant occasion. The choir furnished music, and the Epworth League served refreshments. All departments of the church are prosperous. This year 16 have been received on probation and 9 into full membership, besides 6 taken in on certificate.

**Ministerial Association.**—The winter session, held at Chestnut Street Church, Portland, was a success. On Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, there was a banquet served to three hundred people. A number were unable to get tickets. After supper speeches were delivered by Rev. Dr. A. S. Ladd, Hon. Joseph A. Locke, and Rev. Dr. E. S. Stackpole. The latter advocated a Methodist college in Portland. E. S. Everett, of Portland, was toastmaster. On Thursday morning the preachers held a private session to discuss proposed changes in our Methodist polity. The general sentiment seemed to be that we need a Bishop who can give some attention to Maine. Rev. B. C. Wentworth read a unique poem on abolishing the "time limit," which the meeting decided ought to be published in ZION'S HERALD. At the same hour of this meeting the laymen held a convention presided over by Frank M. Strout. The principal address was by Presiding Elder Robins of the New Hampshire Conference. In the afternoon Dr. S. F. Upham gave a very helpful address on building a sermon. Prof. W. H. Conn, of Wesleyan, delighted his audience with a very fascinating account of the latest researches in protoplasm. Rev. W. F. Berry spoke of the practical plans of the Civic League. He read a severe denunciation of the violation of the prohibitory laws by the governor and supreme court justices at a recent banquet. Dr. Upham, at the evening service, gave his masterly address, "What We Owe to Our Methodist Fathers." All but seven of the preachers of the district were present, with eleven from the other districts. The next session will be held in October. E. O. T.

### Augusta District

**Phillips.**—The official board, by unanimous vote, has requested the return of Rev. B. F. Fickett for the third year. His work is greatly appreciated by the people, as is also the work of Mrs. Fickett.

**Wayne and North Leeds.**—This charge has an active worker, whose labor as pastor and preacher is much prized, in Rev. W. T. Chapman. With the assistance of others, services are held when possible at North Wayne. Mrs. Chapman is doing good work in the Junior

League. A. D. George was chosen delegate to the electoral conference.

**Kent's Hill and Readfield Corner.**—The present term at Kent's Hill is the largest of any winter term for several years. Prof. Trefethen's work as acting president is spoken of by all only in the most complimentary terms. The work in the various departments is in excellent hands. Rev. W. F. Holmes is enjoying his work as pastor on this charge. At the fourth quarterly conference his return was unanimously requested. B. W. Harriman was chosen delegate to the lay electoral conference. A committee was elected to forward a movement for the erection of a Torsey Memorial Church. Let former students at the Hill, especially those who have been blessed in temporal matters, give gladly to help this work.

**Mount Vernon and Vienna.**—This charge is urgent in its request for the return of Rev. C. Purinton for the second year. Excellent results have been accomplished notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation. C. E. Butler was elected to the lay electoral conference.

**North Augusta.**—Rev. W. L. Phillips has a warm place in the affections of the people here whom he has served for three years, and his return for the fourth year was unanimously requested at the quarterly conference. C. F. Stillson is the delegate to the electoral conference.

**Hallowell.**—Rev. D. E. Miller was invited by unanimous vote at the fourth quarterly conference to return. The church is prospering in the various departments. During the last quarter 5 have been received into the church by letter, 1 from probation, 6 on probation, and 4 have been baptized. The Sunday-school is the largest for

## RESERVE FORCE

### Obtained Through the Use of Properly Selected Food

"I want to tell you about Grape-Nuts, and my experience with them.

"I had for a year or two, felt a general debility creeping on me and also suffered from flatulency, piles, etc., which I began to think was due to advancing age, now being sixty-five years old, when, in the providence of God, as I believe, the Grape-Nuts Food was brought to my notice, and tried as an experiment.

"I used it with milk, as mush. In a week I found a decided improvement in myself, and have kept improving ever since, now about three months, and am being congratulated on the bright change in my appearance by all acquaintances. Not only so, but I feel I have the reserve force so that I do not feel wearied at night, although I have worked continuously this last three months from 7.30 A. M. until 9 P. M. Need I say that I recommend your Grape-Nuts to my friends and acquaintances, and that all of my family use the food, and that we use it at every meal whatever else is omitted? I write this being desirous of giving vent to the grateful feeling I entertain for the benefits received from the use of your incomparable food. Although a total stranger to you, I beg to subscribe myself sincerely your friend and well-wisher, John C. Fletcher, New Rochelle, N. Y."

The particular element which produces the feeling of strength is the delicate particles of phosphate of potash, not the phosphate of the drug-store, but that which is prepared by Nature and furnished in the grains. This delicate element, not observed by the taste, is used by Nature in connection with the albumen of food, to repair and rebuild the gray matter in the nerve centres throughout the body and in the brain and solar plexus, so that one thus nourished and rebuilt is very sure to feel the effects of this rebuilding within a week or ten days, and this feeling grows and becomes fixed as one becomes a steady, every-day user of Grape-Nuts. The food is made by the famous pure food manufacturers at Battle Creek, Mich., the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.



twenty years, the average attendance at present being 14 per cent. larger than last year. Mrs. Miller has a class of twenty-eight ladies. The pastor and wife were kindly remembered at Christmas. During the last quarter 418 pastoral calls have been made. Congregations average 13 per cent. larger than last year. The League is doing excellent work under W. H. Perry as president. Seventy-five new singing-books — "The Gospel Hymnal" — have lately been put into the vestry. The ladies have completed a \$100 job of repairing on the church cushions. The benevolences are well in hand and all apportionments will probably be met. Evangelistic services are being held, with Nellie D. Thompson, evangelist, to assist. On the first Sunday evening of the meetings six were forward for prayers that they might become Christians. J. W. Church was elected delegate to the electoral conference. C. F. P.

## N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

### Brockton and Vicinity

*North Easton.* — Feb. 4 was a remarkable day here. The communion service was richly spiritual, and in the evening 3 persons sought the Saviour. Rev. H. D. Robinson, the pastor, reports a good interest in Bible study and faithful work among the children. Under the leadership of its beloved pastor this church is growing in grace.

*West Abington.* — This is a student charge, and its membership is spiritual. Already, in its brief history, three young men have been converted at its altars and are now ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. S. A. Stephan, the pastor, reports a spiritual uplift.

*Brockton and Vicinity Preachers' Meeting.* — Feb. 5, Dr. Kaufman read a valuable paper on "Ethics and the Social Problem."

*Swedish Emmanuel Church, Campello.* — The pastor, Rev. Charles Samuelson, is invited to return another year. The reports to the fourth quarterly conference indicate a good year in all departments. Special services have been held. Mr. Samuelson has been assisting Rev. H. Hanson in the Swedish Tabernacle, Boston.

*Bryantville.* — Rev. J. O. Rutter is invited to return for the fourth year. The financial results the past year, considering the small membership, have been remarkable. Nearly \$700, exclusive of current expenses, have been raised and expended on the church building. G. E. B.

### New Bedford District

*Esqamore.* — The brethren in the "Bourne group" have been assisting in special meetings at Esqamore. There have been several seekers. The faithful work of the pastor is manifesting itself by added attendance at all services. The Sunday-school has doubled in attendance. Rev. E. W. Goodier is preacher in charge.

*Wareham and East Wareham.* — The pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Butler, is abundant in labors and reaping blessed success. Evangelistic services have been held at the two regular preaching places and in Oakdale, an adjoining district, and more than thirty seekers have caused joy in heaven and on earth. The good work is still going on.

*New Bedford, Allen St.* — As a result of the January meetings, 20 were received on probation, Feb. 4. Careful plans are being made for the development of the spiritual life of the young. A service in recognition of the repairs and improvements, and a reunion of members and friends, is to be held March 8. Rev. J. I. Bartholomew is to be the speaker. Rev. L. M. Flocken is pastor.

*Fairhaven.* — Four weeks in January were given to revival work. The pastor was assisted by neighboring brethren. The attendance was the largest at any series of meetings held during the present pastorate. Twenty-five were at the altar seeking Christ, and are thus far continuing. At the fourth quarterly conference, the pastor, Rev. S. E. Ellis, received a unanimous vote to remain for the fifth year.

*Fall River, St. Paul's.* — The fourth quarterly conference voted unanimously for the return of Rev. J. H. MacDonald for the fourth year. Geo. W. Penniman was elected delegate to the lay electoral conference. The benevolent collections promise to be the largest in the history of the church.

*West Dennis.* — The annual lecture course

opened Jan. 15, with Will Carleton as lecturer. Rev. Lyman Abbott spoke Feb. 7. The program for the course is in the form of a neat booklet. Rev. J. T. Docking, the pastor, renders the people of this section an appreciated benefit by his efforts to bring such distinguished talent to West Dennis. L. S.

## NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

### Springfield District

*Springfield Preachers' Meeting.* — On Monday, Feb. 12, Rev. O. W. Scott read a carefully-prepared paper on "The Lord's Day — Why and How Observed."

*Springfield, Wesley Church.* — The first communion service of the recently-organized Wesley Church was held Feb. 4, in the evening, at the State St. building. The weather was unpleasant, but there were 120 communicants. Ten new members were added by letter, and ten on

probation. The officers of the Junior Epworth League were installed on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8.

*Trinity.* — The attendance at the Sunday-school on Jan. 21 was larger than ever before — 327. On Feb. 4, 6 were received on probation, 2 into full membership from probation, and 3 by letter.

*Grace.* — The Sunday evening services for February are being devoted to the book of Esther. Upon the evening of Feb. 4, the choir, conducted by Mr. G. H. Van Norman, presented liberal selections from the Cantata of Esther. In spite of a bitter night, the house was filled. The remaining evenings of the month are being used by the pastor, Rev. C. E. Spaulding, to discuss the characters of the book as follows: Feb. 11, "The Rival Counselors;" Feb. 18, "The False King;" Feb. 25, "The True Woman." Upon each evening two selections from the Cantata

# Free Cure for Baldness

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Restores Prematurely Gray Hair to Natural Color, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Eyebrows, Eyelashes and Shining Scalps.

## TRIAL PACKAGE FREE TO ALL



Mlle. Riva.  
Famous French Contralto.

Geo. N. Thatcher.  
Prominent Railway Official.

Those who are losing their hair or have parted with their locks can have it restored by a remedy that is sent free to all. A Cincinnati firm has concluded that the best way to convince people that hair can be grown on any head is to let them try it, and see for themselves. All sorts of theories have been advanced to account for falling hair, but after all, it is the remedy we are after and not the theory. People, who need more hair, or are anxious to save what they have, or from sickness, dandruff or other causes have lost their hair should at once send their name and address to the Altemheim Medical Dispensary, 1053 Butterfield Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, and they will forward prepaid by mail, a sufficient free trial package of their remedy to fully prove its remarkable action in quickly removing all trace of dandruff and scalp diseases and forcing a new growth of hair.

Mlle. Riva, 149 Avenue des Champs Elysees, the famous Parisian Contralto, whose wonderfully luxuriant tresses add charm to a most bewitching personality says: — "I procured a set of the Foso remedies while touring the States and they actually caused my hair to grow anew. We have in Paris, such a bewildering array of hair dressings, it seems strange we must go to the States or one that will make the hair grow. I had for

several years been losing my hair, had tried everything, and was finally obliged to wear switches to keep up appearances. I am happy to say that with the Foso remedies my hair is now more luxuriant than it ever was and am thankful to feel that it is all my own and cannot fall off to embarrass me."

Geo. N. Thatcher of Covington, Ky., a prominent railway official whose duties are very exacting was rapidly losing all his hair. He says: — "I was getting so bald and such a shining mark for my friends that I was forced into using hair remedies. I tried a dozen or more before I ran across the Foso treatment and am glad to say that I was well rewarded. My entire scalp is now thickly covered with long dark hair of the natural shade and I know beyond question that the Foso remedies caused this result. I do not hesitate to lend my name and influence to these thoroughly trustworthy hair growers."

Write today for a free trial package. It will be mailed securely sealed in a plain wrapper so that it may be tried privately at home.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altemheim Medical Dispensary, 1053 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, they will mail you prepaid a free trial of their remarkable remedy.



are being repeated. These services are being unusually well attended.

**Chicopee, Central Church.**—On Sunday, Feb. 4, 3 were baptized and 8 received on probation—the first instalment of "twentieth century" probationers. Rev. O. W. Scott, the faithful pastor, keeps a steady hand upon all departments of the church work, and is earnestly desiring a great religious uplift for this people.

**Chicopee Falls.**—Several recent conversions have gladdened the hearts of the faithful workers here. This community has not shared in the "good times" of which the newspapers have recently said so much. The great "Overman Wheel Co.," which employed 1,000 to 1,300 people, has been practically closed for many months, perhaps fifty people having employment there for seven or eight months past. Nevertheless, all apportionments for benevolent and for other connectional causes will be met in full.

**Charlemont.**—On Sunday, Feb. 4, Rev. John Wriston baptized 4, received 3 by letter, 5 from probation, and 5 on probation. This service was followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. A large audience witnessed and participated in the service. An excellent working spirit prevails and the work moves on to victory. The pastor is faithful and earnest in pressing the Gospel truth at all the services, and his work has not been without its fruits. There has been a steady increase in all the work; only one communion has passed, in the two years of his pastorate, without some one uniting with the church.

## EAST MAINE CONFERENCE

### Bangor District

**Monson, Swedish Mission.**—Rev. H. G. Boivie, the pastor, and his heroic band planned to make Sunday, Feb. 4, the greatest day they have enjoyed since the dedication of their pleasant church six years ago. The presiding elder was informed that a reception would be given him on Saturday evening at the spacious home of Mr. Peter Johnson. The gathering nearly filled the house. The repast was sumptuous and elegant beyond description, and prepared after the manner of the "home country." The evening was spent in singing, conversation and feasting, closing at a seasonable hour with a religious service.

On Sunday a good congregation greeted the presiding elder, and he greatly enjoyed the service. The Sunday-school hour will not soon be forgotten. Fifty-three, mostly children, were present, and he seldom see such a devout spirit or greater promise for the future. In the evening there was a union service. Rev. Mr. Hiscock of the Congregational Church and Rev. Mr. Speed of the Baptist Church, with many of their people, were present. The house was filled. The organist of the Baptist Church, Miss Rand, presided at the organ, and all the services were rendered in English. After the song service the pastor proceeded to burn the last note of a debt that has burdened the society for six years, announcing that all bills were paid and a small balance left in the treasury. The congregation arose and sang "Praise God," etc. The presiding elder preached to an attentive audience, and all went away feeling it was good to have been there to see the last of a burden that greatly hinders any church. Much credit is due the pastor and this noble band of people. We shall not soon forget these interesting occasions, nor cease to be grateful for the kindness bestowed. The quarterly conference, without dissent, asked for the return of their pastor for the fifth year.

E. H. B.



Sold on instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ARE MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**

OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

## CHURCH REGISTER

### HERALD CALENDAR

Bangor Dist. Min. Assn. at Brownville, Feb. 19-21

CONFERENCE	PLACE	TIME	BISHOP
N. E. Southern,	Providence,	March 28,	Mallaleu
New England,	Fitchburg,	April 4,	Joyce
New York,	New York,	" 4,	Warren
New York East,	Danbury, Conn.,	" 4,	Hurst
New Hampshire,	Nashua,	" 11,	Andrews
Vermont,	Bellows Falls,	" 11,	Merrill
Maine,	Gardiner,	" 18,	Joyce
East Maine,	Belfast,	" 18,	Fowler
Troy,	Troy,	" 18,	Merrill

### Death

HOWE—In Waltham, Mass., Jan. 26, Mrs. Louisa M., wife of George A. Howe, and daughter of the late Rev. I. J. P. Collyer.

### Marriages

HILL—MALLET—In Chebeague, Me., Jan. 22, by Rev. F. Grovenor, George Selden Hill, of Chebeague, and Mabel Mallett, of Digby, N. S.

PRINCE—DRURY—In Athens, Me., Jan. 28, by Rev. M. S. Preble, Francis F. Prince, of Portland, and Caroline Drury, of Athens.

SHUTE—THOMAS—At M. E. parsonage, Searsport, Me., Feb. 6, by Rev. H. W. Norton, Shepard Shute and Hattie T. Thomas, both of Searsport.

W. F. M. S. — The regular prayer-meeting of the W. F. M. S. will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 11 a. m., in Room 29, 36 Bromfield St. Mrs. L. A. Alderman will lead the service. All are cordially invited. MRS. WAGNER, President.

"There is no little enemy." Little impurities in the blood are sources of great danger and should be expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MAINE CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT—April 18-23. — The church and society at Gardiner will furnish free entertainment for members of the Conference, their wives, local preachers who are supplying charges, and widows of deceased members of Conference, who make application before March 20. Positively no entertainment for teams or children. Let no preacher ask that his child be an exception to the rule made by the committee on entertainment.

The Lay Conference will meet in Epworth League room, April 20, at 10 a. m. Half rates at hotels for lay delegates and visitors. The church is on a hill, also the family where you will be entertained, but not on the same hill.

Gardiner, Maine.

ALBERT A. LEWIS, for Com.

## Are You Interested in SECOND HAND THEOLOGICAL BOOKS?

I issue Catalogues every once in a while. Drop me a card and I will send you my next, which is now on the press. Second hand books bought and sold.

HERBERT A. THAYER,  
Newton Centre, Mass.

## Vernon B. Swett,

AGENT FOR

Life, Annuity, Fire and Accident

## INSURANCE

Room 2, 119 Devonshire St.  
BOSTON

**How much do you grow?**  
What's your garden going to yield this year? All depends on the seed. Sow right and the chances are you'll reap right. Sow

**Gregory's Seeds**

and you'll get the greatest yield your ground will give. All seeds guaranteed. Year Book for 1900 contains broad gauge offer to all who grow vegetables or flowers for pleasure or profit. Write for it.

J. J. H. Gregory & Son,  
Marblehead,  
Mass.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1900

If you forget the name of the

## PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH,

ask for "the tooth brush in a yellow box." It cleans between the teeth. Adults', 35c. Children's, (2 sizes), 25c. At all dealers'. Send for book "Tooth Truths."

FLORENCE MFG. CO., 21 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

WANTED. — We very much need books, pictures and games for our club of Italian boys. These boys vary in age from six to eighteen years. The object of the club is to teach the boys ways of amusement without resorting to questionable games. Will not some of the friends of this work send to us games of checkers, dominoes, dissected pictures, puzzles, or anything that they themselves have laid aside? Packages should be sent to Rev. Gaetano Conte, 287 Hanover St., and marked, "For the Boys' Club."

SPECIAL NOTICE. — It is proposed that Miss Sophia Blackmore, of our Malaysia Mission should make a short visit to New England before returning to her distant field. She will be available for meetings between March 1 and 10. Apply at once to Room 29.

W. F. M. S. — There will be a "Camp Fire" held in Tremont St. Church, Thursday, Feb. 22, at 7.30 p. m. Admission, 25 cents. Patriotic music and addresses will be given, Mrs. Marion Luce Cheney and the Adams' sisters will sing, and army rations will be served free at the close of the exercises. As this is in commemoration of victories won, let there be a full attendance.

Per order of Committee.

There is no reason why your baby need be pale and thin. He should be rosy and fat. Mellin's Food will make him so.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The reason is simple as A B C.

**Beecham's Pills**

Have been tried for 50 years.

There is a reason for everything, and the reason for the popularity of Beecham's Pills is, that they fill all the requirements of a general antidote for ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS in a more satisfactory manner than any proprietary medicine ever placed before the public. Beecham's Pills are brought before your notice, and, whether you require them or not—if not today, you may tomorrow—when the necessity arises you should, in your own interest, take them. The reason for their need is often best known to yourself, but be that as it may, you will show good judgment by taking them in reasonable doses, and doing so is as simple as A B C.

The enormous sale of Beecham's Pills has been achieved without the publication of testimonials, the fact being that Beecham's Pills recommend themselves.

Sold everywhere, in boxes, 10 cents and 25 cents each.

## OBITUARIES

Servant of God, well done!  
Thy glorious warfare's past;  
The battle's fought, the race is won,  
And thou art crowned at last.

With saints enthroned on high,  
Thou dost thy Lord proclaim,  
And still to God salvation cry,  
Salvation to the Lamb!

O happy, happy soul!  
In ecstasies of praise,  
Long as eternal ages roll,  
Thou seest thy Saviour's face.

— Charles Wesley.

**Johnson.**—Susan Kaler Johnson was born in Waldoboro, Me., Oct. 28, 1823, and died at New Harbor, Bristol, Me., Jan. 18, 1900.

Mrs. Johnson lived to a venerable age, and by her life witnessed to all around her to the power of Christ to save and to sustain in the hour of trial. She was converted some time during the year 1840, when a general revival was taking place, and at the beginning of Methodism in the town of Waldoboro. She was taken on probation, and remained for some years in that relation, until admitted to full membership by Rev. J. A. Morelen, during his pastorate at Pemaquid. She was a true and faithful woman, of quiet spirit and abounding in patience and gentleness. Not only her own immediate family but all who knew her intimately loved her and felt the warmth and sincerity of her heart. During a long and trying illness no murmur or expression of pain or weariness escaped her. She seemed always to be thinking of others and planning for their comfort and convenience. To her pastor and others who conversed with her she professed her readiness to depart, and her faith that He who had gone to prepare a place for his people was about to come again.

## Fried Onions

Indirectly Caused the Death of the  
World's Greatest General

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of stomach it is claimed also was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison; but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion; some stomachs lack pepsin, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack Hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

and receive her unto Himself. So she fell asleep in Jesus.

She was married June 1, 1852, to Arthur Cox Johnson, who survives her and waits in growing feebleness for the call that shall re-unite him to the beloved partner of his happier years. Three daughters mourn a cherished mother. She lived with the youngest, Mrs. Jennie McLeod, and her spirit was as sunshine in the home. There an appropriate funeral service was held on the Sabbath following her decease, and her mortal part was laid at rest in the cemetery at New Harbor.

A. J. LOCKHART.

**Hale.**—Mrs. Martha W., wife of Amos Hale, was born in Woburn, Mass., March 10, 1837, the daughter of Daniel P. and Susannah Thompson. She died at her home in Fitchburg, Mass., Jan. 7, 1900.

Her health had been seriously impaired for many years. She attended church for the last time in October; soon after, her illness assumed an acute form, and her subsequent decline was rapid.

When she was six years of age her mother died, and two years later her father also, after which time her home was with an older sister in Woburn till, at the age of eighteen, she removed to Fitchburg. In 1856 she was united in marriage with Amos Hale.

Soon after coming to Fitchburg she united with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she remained a consistent member during the remainder of her life, always willing to render such assistance as her health would permit.

She leaves a husband and three sons—Rev. Francis J., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Plainville; Rev. Wilbur L., pastor of the Methodist Church in East Longmeadow; and Burtis C., of Fitchburg.

Mrs. Hale was a woman of great excellence of Christian character. No woman could train and send out into the world and into the Christian ministry two such sons as she has given to the work without possessing true motherly and Christian greatness.

Her last illness, though painful, was trustful. It was a joy to visit her sick-room—to look upon her peaceful countenance and to listen to her whispered words of trust and faith. She passed away early on Sunday morning, after a day of unconsciousness. When told that it was Sunday, she replied: "It is a beautiful day in which to go to Christ."

Funeral services were held at the First Methodist Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Richardson, assisted by Rev. L. W. Adams, of West Fitchburg. A large company of friends testified by their presence and by a wealth of flowers of their love for this truly noble wife, mother, friend, Christian.

W. G. R.

**Norton.**—Thomas Norton was born in Norfolk, England, Aug. 23, 1819, and departed this life, Nov. 21, 1899, in Robbinston, Me.

Mr. Norton was one of a family of fourteen, his mother being called away when he was but two years old. When young in life, patriotism burning deep in his ambitious breast, he enlisted in Her Majesty's service, when twenty years of age. His regiment was sent first to Ireland, then to the West Indies, and thence to Fredericton, New Brunswick. During the latter part of his stay in service he was an invalid from rheumatism.

In 1844, he came to Robbinston, where he became acquainted with, and married, Miss Susan Fader. In 1861 he went to California, staying there three and a half years, then came back and settled in Robbinston, where he spent the rest of his life.

Of the four children that came into their home, only one is now living—Mrs. M. B. Cleland, of Cambridge, Mass., who has come home to care for her mother, in her lonely, declining days.

Mr. Norton was converted in 1877 during revival services conducted by Evangelists Smith and Kenney. His was an old-fashioned conversion. When he gave his heart to God it was not for a season, but for time and eternity. He believed and accepted the admonition of Peter, "Cast all your care upon Him, for He careth for you." He borrowed no trouble, carried no burdens, but rather gathered sunshine and endeavored to let the same radiate from his life wherever he went. Some twenty-one years ago, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and

since that time has been a member of very high standing, serving as class-leader, trustee and steward. The funeral services were conducted by his pastor, in his home, in the presence of many friends.

A. D. MOORE.

**Blanchard.**—Mrs. Eliza Gilbert Blanchard, wife of the late Wm. R. Blanchard, died Jan. 4, 1900, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cora B. Cummings, in Kingfield, Me., aged 71 years.

She was the daughter of Spencer and Nancy Gilbert, early pioneers of Methodism and members of the first class formed in this region. Of the eleven children in that home, to which the first itinerants always came to rest, nearly all became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its influence still lives.

Mrs. Blanchard was married, Oct. 17, 1852. Six children came to make sunshine in her home. How soon the shadows crept into her life! The husband and four children have one by one passed into the great Beyond. Two daughters, Mrs. Cora B. Cummings and Mrs. Addie Wood, survive her.

Her last illness was painful and prolonged. Two years ago she fell from a carriage, and her hip was broken. She never recovered, but has borne her sufferings with marked fortitude and Christian resignation. The early months of the past year were made very sad to her by the death of her only son. How gladly, then, must she have heard the welcome summons: "Child, come home!"

F. H. BILLINGTON.

**Gage.**—There died, in Penacook, N. H., Jan. 11, 1900, one whose life had been that of a consistent, consecrated Christian worker in our loved Methodist church, and of whom it is truly said, "Her works live after her." Sara Perrin Gage was the youngest daughter of one of the pioneers of Methodism in New England, the late Rev. Otis Perrin, of Westford, Conn., and was early nurtured in the Way, which she trod with loving, reverent footsteps until life came to its close after a lingering and painful illness.

Her home for thirty years had been in New York city, where she was as active as health permitted in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, more especially in the Sunday-school, maintaining her class to the very last and providing for a substitute teacher when called away by the sickness which terminated in her death. Rev. Herbert Welch, of Middletown, a former

## IF YOU HAVE Rheumatism

and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 50 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 52 years. Address  
**JOHN A. SMITH, 1168 Summerfield Church Building, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

## R.I.P.A.N.S

A young man whom dyspepsia assailed,  
Thought he'd die from the suffering entailed;

But a half a dime sample

Of R-I-P-A-N-S proved ample

To relieve him when other things failed.

**WANTED.**—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S 10 for 5 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**



pastor in New York, said of her, at the final services at Westford, that but "one word came to mind as descriptive of the Christian woman, the loving mother, wife and friend: she was a queen — queenly in her Christianity, her home and her social associations. And of her the voices of friends rise up in volume of accord to testify to the self-sacrificing spirit that saw in others only the Father's children, whom it was a privilege and a joy to help and to turn to the better way; and she gave her life freely, gladly, thinking and planning for loved ones with the very last hours of consciousness. G.

**Merrill.** — Mrs. Mary (Blood) Merrill was born in Oxford, N. H., April 15, 1819, and died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clara C. Craig, in Quincy, N. H., Jan. 12, 1900, at the age of 81 years.

She married Reuben Merrill when quite young. Ten children were born to them.

She was converted under the labors of Rev. Joseph Hooper, and soon after — June 30, 1867 — joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rumney, N. H. Mrs. Merrill became a successful, devoted, cheerful, active member of the church of her choice. She was blessed by nature with a happy disposition, and her natural cheerfulness was intensified by the peace of God within the heart. In spite of her invalidism in later years, her cheerfulness was a noticeable and attractive characteristic.

The last few years of her life were full of physical weakness and suffering. She was unable to longer make her way to the house of God. In these years of testing she found the grace of God sufficient. With her faith bright and clear, she waited for her Master's appearing. He came, and without much warning took her to Himself. It is well that pain and anguish should cut the ropes which bound her to these earthly shores. Oh, what a place heaven must be to those who in their bodily infirmities have laid so long upon beds of anguish! Track the glorious flight of the chosen one from yon weary couch to the crown, the harp, the palm branch, and the King in His beauty! For me to live is Christ, to die is gain. (Phil. 1: 21).

DANA COTTON.

**Chipman.** — William C. Chipman, of Sandwich, Mass., passed from his home on earth to his home on high about midnight, Sunday, Jan. 7, 1900. He was born in Hyannisport in 1832, and was thus in his 78th year.

His parents removed to Sandwich when he was a mere lad, and he entered the employ of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Co. He afterwards learned the carpenter's trade and for a few years resided in Boston. Returning to Sandwich, he engaged in the marble business with his brother, under the firm name of W. C. & I. K. Chipman. Of late years he has been engaged in the cultivation of pink water lilies and cranberries.

He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Love E. Nye, of Spring Hill, and his second, Miss Elizabeth S. Underwood, daughter of Nathan Underwood, of Harwich. She died in 1890. He leaves a sister, Mrs. J. S. Fish, a brother, I. K. Chipman, and four children — James, of Boston, Grace E. and Herbert L., of Sandwich, and Emily F., wife of Henry F. Hoxie, of Brockton. His youngest son, Wm. C., Jr., died in 1894.

The death of Mr. Chipman is a positive loss to the community, where his influence has always been on the side of right living. Converted at an early age, he united with the Baptist denomination, but on his return to Sandwich he attended the Calvinistic Congregational Church until it divided on the slavery question, when he was among those who formed the Puritan Congregational Society. When this society ceased, he for a time attended the Unitarian Church, but about twenty-five years ago he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church and has since that time been an honored and useful member of that society. Mr. Chipman was a man who did his own thinking, was positive in his convictions, yet charitable toward those with whom he differed. In politics, a Prohibitionist; in everyday life, an earnest, consistent Christian; and as a citizen, intelligent and patriotic. It was in his home-life that he shone the brightest. Whoever

entered his home and enjoyed his hospitality so fully and heartily extended, felt, on leaving, that it was good to have been there.

His last testimony to his pastor, when the death damp was on his brow, was, "The grave has no terrors for me. I am going home to rest."

In the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, his pastor conducted the funeral services, on Jan. 10. Carrying out his expressed wish, no eulogy was delivered, but as the sun came out from the clouds he was laid with his loved ones in the family lot at Spring Hill, there to await the summons at which the graves shall give up their dead and "their mortal shall put on immortality." "Peace to his memory."

J. E. B.

#### For Debilitated Men

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.

### EDUCATIONAL

#### WESLEYAN ACADEMY

Wilbraham, Mass.

Winter term now open.

Spring term begins Tuesday, April 3.

For catalogue or information address

Rev. Wm. R. NEWHALL,  
Principal



#### New Hampshire Conference Seminary Tilton, N. H.

Winter term will open Jan. 2.

Twelve teachers. Six courses. Also Music, Art, and Business courses. Electric lights and steam heat. Resident nurse. Send for catalogue to

GEORGE L. PLIMPTON, Pres.

**WABAN SCHOOL** Highest grade preparatory school for boys. Healthfully and beautifully located. Cultured home influences and experienced instructors. Send for circular to

J. H. PILLSBURY, WABAN, MASS.

#### New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

The leading musical institution of America.

Founded 1853. Unsurpassed advantages in composition, vocal and instrumental music, and elocution.

George W. Chadwick, Musical Director.

Pupils received at any time. For prospectus address

FRANK W. HALE, General Manager, Boston, Mass.

#### Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College

Kent's Hill, Me.

Winter term begins Dec. 12. Prepares for college, professional schools, teaching, or business. Six courses. Expenses low. Address,

H. E. TREFETHEN,  
Acting President

#### Lasell Seminary for Young Women

Auburndale, Mass.

(Ten miles from Boston.)

Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence: rowing and skating on Charles River; out-door games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming pool under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston, and to historical places in the vicinity. For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application or place on waiting-list, address (mentioning this paper).

C. C. BRAGDON, Principal

#### East Maine Seminary,

Bucksport, Me.

Delightful situation. Eight courses. Low terms. Send for Catalogue to

Rev. J. FRANK HALEY, A. M.,

President

Spring term opens Tuesday, March 13 1900.

## Methodist Book Concern

EATON & MAINS, Agents

NOW READY

## The Methodist Year Book For 1900

It contains the latest exact facts concerning the Methodist Episcopal Church — its present membership, its growth during the past year, its chief officers, its publishing interests, its benevolences, its educational forces, its charitable institutions, etc. Every pastor, every official member, and every thoughtful layman should have this big-little reference library within easy reach, so that they may see at a glance what splendid work their church is doing in all directions.

Single copy, 10 cents; postage, 4 cents additional.  
Per dozen, \$1, not prepaid.

### CONFERENCE

is approaching. Provide yourself with a good Record Book

#### Clergymen's Pocket Diary and Visiting Book

For One Year. Arranged for Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church by James Porter, D. D. Contains List of Periodicals, Depositories, Benevolent Societies, Ritual, etc. Blanks for Visiting List, Baptisms, Marriages, Periodicals, Cash, etc. Size, 4x6½. French morocco flap and pocket, 75c.; by mail, 79c.

#### Pastor's Pocket Record

The Ideal. By D. W. Baker. French morocco, flexible, red edges, 50c.; by mail, 55c.

#### Pastor's Ideal Vest-Pocket Record and Ritual

By Arthur H. DeLong. Persian morocco, flexible, gilt edges, 35c.; by mail, 37c.

#### Pastor's Visiting Book and Pocket Ritual

Size, 7½x4½ inches. Arranged for Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 30c.; by mail, 33c.

#### Pocket Church Record, with Street Visiting List

By C. S. Ferguson. 16mo. Persian seal, round corners, red edges, 60c.; by mail, 64c.

## New England Depository

Chas. R. Magee, Manager,

38 Bromfield St., Boston

THE

## Fisk Teachers' Agencies

(INCORPORATED)

EVERETT O. FISK & CO., Proprietors

4 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

1505 Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

25 King St., West, Toronto, Can.

378 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

414 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

730 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

825 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

525 Stinson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Send to any of the above agencies for Agency Manual, free. Correspondence with employers is invited. Registration forms sent to teachers on application.

Large numbers of school officers from all sections of the country, including more than ninety per cent. of the Public School superintendents of New England, have applied to us for teachers.

We have filled positions at salaries aggregating

**\$9,065,290.00**



**CHURCH  
CARPETS**

AT MANU-  
FACTURERS'  
PRICES. 658

**JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co.,**  
CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY,  
WASHINGTON ST.,  
OPP. BOYLSTON ST.,  
BOSTON.



## METHODIST SOCIAL UNION

Last Monday evening about two hundred of the leading Methodist men and women of Boston and vicinity met at the American House to enjoy together the first Ladies' Night of the Union for this year. The bright costumes of the ladies, together with the decorations of the hall, helped to make a scene of beauty and attractiveness.

Grace was invoked by Dr. R. L. Greene and prayer offered by Dr. C. A. Crane. Mrs. Caroline Crane Tilton gave three solos that were finely rendered and cordially received. Eight new members were received into the Union.

The address of the evening was made by Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, of Wilbraham, on the subject, "Some Plain Words to Methodist Professors." He said, in part: We know something of what Methodists have done for education. We have invested in Methodist institutions of learning more than \$20,000,000, yielding an annual income of more than \$2,000,000; and her 3,096 teachers instructed last year 47,952 students. When we consider what we have done in other lines, we are not ashamed of what Methodists have done for education. Our graduates have not put us to shame. Our people are increasing in wealth and liberality. The foundations of our educational work are well laid; we are now to build the superstructure. Our educators, too, are better equipped than ever before.

The Methodist public demands from these equipments certain results. The new conditions make new problems and offer larger promises. The nineteenth century has been preparing for the twentieth. We ask the Methodist professors to give us men able to cope with these larger opportunities. To the college we mean to send the cream. Please accept our apologies that so often we send those who cannot be so designated. The best thing you can do with the material we send you is to so educate as to give to personality length, breadth and height. Length—selfhood—has as its requisite intellectual honesty. We expect that world's progress. Methodist professors should feel that the people have confidence in them. It is natural that new discoveries should appear first in the schools. It is not then surprising that the new thinkers, first called heretics, should appear first in the schools. What shocks these new discoveries have at first made! By breadth we mean brotherhood. The Methodist Church will be grateful if our educators send as students who are able to cope with the problems of the present day and settle them by the golden rule. The present is looking for the man able to prove to the laboring man that his greatest friend is the church. Only this strong feeling of brotherhood will keep our ecclesiasticism from becoming a yoke of iron. With this feeling strong within them our church officials would seek and use their offices for no other than good purposes. We need to learn better the meaning of the act of Christ when He girded Himself and washed His disciples' feet. The present-day student should be educated as to height—devotion, spiritual—the school shall be in the advance line of the city. The spirit of Christianity is greater than its letter. Both wine and slavery were in existence in Christ's day and were unrebuked; Paul commends both in some degree; yet the spirit of Christianity has swept both away. This dimension of spirit is most useful. Students must be sent out in these days better equipped as citizens, as Christians, than was demanded years ago. Manhood, character, independence, moral and spiritual integrity, must be had. Only institutions that give these will fill the demand of the twentieth century.

Let it be understood that the Methodist people trust the Methodist professors. We trust them, for we know their lives and their noble personal works among the lowly and needy of their own neighborhoods. When the evidence is all in, we shall find that the burning questions of today are after all but secondary, and that the foundation of God standeth sure.

### For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

This is the question we should ask every night: "What have I tried to do?" God only knows what we have done.

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists. 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The following from the Boston Home Journal indicates that those who have boys to educate appreciate a good thing: "The Waban School delightfully located at Waban, Mass., has already gained an excellent reputation. Prof. J. H. Pillsbury, A. M., the principal, has won his way to the hearts of many parents through his methods of teaching and splendid discipline." In addition to the very best class-room instruction, frequent lectures by outside speakers are given before the school on subjects of general interest. The physical development of the boy is cared for by an experienced gymnasium teacher who is a regular physician. In short, it seems as if everything is done to bring out the very best of which a boy is capable. The whole life of the school seems calculated to strengthen the manly traits of a boy's character, and the best possible of him.

### The Reason Why

We are informed that one million Singer sewing-machines were made and sold during the year 1899. This probably equals the production of all other manufacturers combined, and the question arises as to why the Singer should be so greatly preferred all over the world.

There is a valid reason for everything whether we are able to find it or not; and the reason for the tremendous and constantly increasing distribution of Singer sewing-machines is easily explained.

From the very beginning there has been a constant evolution in the construction of these machines, a ceaseless attempt to enlarge their usefulness by adapting them to the performance of every stitching operation, a continuous improvement in the processes of manufacture.

Singer machines are so simple that a child can understand them; they are so strong that a bungler can hardly get them out of order. Every part is made with such scrupulous care from the best materials, fitted in its place with the utmost exactness, and tested and re-tested so many times before leaving the factory, that they never get the "fits" which try a woman's patience, destroy the fruits of her labor, and consume her time in vexing attempts to coax the machine to a proper performance of duty.

Such a high degree of mechanical perfection can only be obtained through long experience in the operation of immense factories containing tools that are peculiar to these works and are unequalled for their purposes. The system of testing, inspecting and assembling at the Singer factories is such that it seems well-nigh impossible for a Singer machine or any of its parts to leave the works in an imperfect condition.

Of course, this elaborate system of inspection and testing materially increases the cost of manufacture; but it is only by the use of such means that really first-class sewing-machines can be made. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, and imitations of old forms of sewing-machines long since discarded by the Singer Company are made by unscrupulous persons, and put upon the market to deceive the unwary. The difference between the cost of a high-class sewing-machine, embodying the best of materials and workmanship, and its spurious imitation, made of cheap materials in the cheapest way, is soon eaten up by the added cost of the latter for repairs and lost time in the workroom.

The Singer Manufacturing Company aims to maintain its well-earned reputation for fair dealing during all time. It is permanent, its offices are in every city in the world, and parts and supplies for its machines can always be easily obtained. Thus it may be seen why Singer sewing-machines have the preference whenever their merits are fairly investigated.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

## San Jacinto Earthquake Booklet

The San Jacinto Register has published a booklet of views of San Jacinto and Hemet showing the effects of the earthquake at those towns on Christmas morning, 1899. It contains twenty-four pages and is a valuable and interesting souvenir of the great quake, as it gives an absolutely correct representation of the temblor's work. The booklet sells at 25 cents per copy. Address, The Register, San Jacinto, Cal.

## FOR REVIVAL, PRAYER and EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS, OCEAN GROVE EDITION Church Hymns and Gospel Songs

Containing nearly 400 of the Standard Hymns of the Church and the most popular of the Gospel Songs. Board covers, \$25 per 100. Sample post free, 20 cts. "Out of the Shadow Land," a new song written by IRA D. SANKEY, in memory of Mr. MOODY, together with a new half tone portrait of the latter, 3c. a copy by mail. THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York and Chicago

## News and Opinions

OF

National Importance

## The Sun ALONE CONTAINS BOTH

Daily, by Mail - - - \$6 a year

Address, THE SUN, New York

## EXTRA GOOD ORGANS



Epworth organs cost more to make than the common kind. But our direct-from-factory selling saves that heavy middle expense. By saving in the selling, we put more in the making.

The more people know how good the Epworth is—and how we deal—the more our business grows. Write for catalogue today.

Williams Organ & Piano Company, Chicago.

HUNDREDS OF EMBROIDERY MACHINES to be given away FREE. For full particulars address, W. H. Baird & CO., 487 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## SHOPPING BY EXPERIENCED BUYER

Mail orders or with patrons. I can save you money, time and worry. Trouseaux and outfits a specialty. Advice on what to wear. Address, HARRIET DAVIS, Standard Fashion Co.'s Building, 12-14 Winter St., Boston.

## GEORGE A. MOORE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

8 Wesleyan Building, 36 Bromfield St., Boston

## Life and Work of MOODY DWIGHT L.

Official and only authentic edition. Written by his son, WM. R. MOODY, and IRA D. SANKEY, his life-long associate and friend.

100,000 AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE. Liberal terms. Freight paid. Credit given. A golden opportunity for you. Outfit free. Write today. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 215 Locust St., Philada., Pa.

## Binders for Zion's Herald

Made of cardboard covered with black cloth. Name ZION'S HERALD printed on side in gilt letters. Holds numbers for one year. For sale for 75c.; by mail, 20c. extra.

ZION'S HERALD OFFICE, Boston